10/057,928

```
FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 13:50:55 ON 26 MAY 2005

=> file biosis medline capls wpids uspatfull
'CAPLS' IS NOT A VALID FILE NAME
Enter "HELP FILE NAMES" at an arrow prompt (=>) for a list of files
that are available.  If you have requested multiple files, you can
specify a corrected file name or you can enter "IGNORE" to continue
accessing the remaining file names entered.
ENTER A FILE NAME OR (IGNORE):caplus
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                         ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                       0.21       0.21

FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 13:51:16 ON 26 MAY 2005
Copyright (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 13:51:16 ON 26 MAY 2005

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:51:16 ON 26 MAY 2005
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.
COPYRIGHT (C) 2005 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

FILE 'WPIDS' ENTERED AT 13:51:16 ON 26 MAY 2005
COPYRIGHT (C) 2005 THE THOMSON CORPORATION

FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 13:51:16 ON 26 MAY 2005
CA INDEXING COPYRIGHT (C) 2005 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

*** YOU HAVE NEW MAIL ***

=> s polymer? and backbone?
L1        91340 POLYMER? AND BACKBONE?

=> s l1 and (polyether or polyethylene glycol or glycol or PEG or poly (3a) sulfone or poly
(3a) sulfoxide or thiophosphate or phosphoramidate or phosphonate)
L2        43739 L1 AND (POLYETHER OR POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL OR GLYCOL OR PEG OR
                POLY (3A) SULFONE OR POLY (3A) SULFOXIDE OR THIOPHOSPHATE OR
                PHOSPHORAMIDATE OR PHOSPHONATE)

=> s l2 and chiral (4a) carbon?
L3          254 L2 AND CHIRAL (4A) CARBON?

=> s l3 an nucleobase?
MISSING OPERATOR L3 AN
The search profile that was entered contains terms or
nested terms that are not separated by a logical operator.

=> s l3 and nucleobase?
L4           41 L3 AND NUCLEOBASE?

=> s l4 and link?
L5           41 L4 AND LINK?

=> dup rem l5
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L5
L6           41 DUP REM L5 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d l6 bib abs 1-41

L6   ANSWER 1 OF 41  USPATFULL on STN
AN     2004:334813  USPATFULL
TI     Methods and compositions in breast cancer diagnosis and therapeutics
IN     Fuqua, Suzanne, Sugar Land, TX, UNITED STATES
       Allred, D. Craig, Houston, TX, UNITED STATES
       O'Connell, Peter, Houston, TX, UNITED STATES
       Hopp, Torsten A., Pearland, TX, UNITED STATES
```

PI US 2004265895 A1 20041230
AI US 2004-896419 A1 20040721 (10)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 2002-52092, filed on 18 Jan 2002, PENDING
PRAI US 2001-262990P 20010119 (60)
US 2001-304018P 20010709 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP FULBRIGHT & JAWORSKI, LLP, 1301 MCKINNEY, SUITE 5100, HOUSTON, TX, 77010-3095
CLMN Number of Claims: 10
ECL Exemplary Claim: CLM-01-63
DRWN 9 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 6477
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention is directed to compositions regarding a specific mutation in estrogen receptor alpha and their use as diagnostic markers in breast tissue, such as premalignant lesions, for the development of breast cancer. More specifically, cells of breast cancer whose nucleic acid comprises the estrogen receptor alpha mutation identify the breast cancer to be an invasive breast cancer.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 41 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2004:292151 USPATFULL
TI Atropisomers of asymmetric xanthene fluorescent dyes and methods of DNA sequencing and fragment analysis
IN Lee, Linda G., Palo Alto, CA, UNITED STATES
Taing, Meng C., San Mateo, CA, UNITED STATES
Rosenblum, Barnett B., San Jose, CA, UNITED STATES
PA Applera Corporation, Foster City, CA (U.S. corporation)
PI US 2004229235 A1 20041118
AI US 2003-716165 A1 20031118 (10)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 2002-227058, filed on 21 Aug 2002, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6649769 Division of Ser. No. US 2000-704966, filed on 1 Nov 2000, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6448407
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP MILA KASAN, PATENT DEPT., APPLIED BIOSYSTEMS, 850 LINCOLN CENTRE DRIVE, FOSTER CITY, CA, 94404
CLMN Number of Claims: 34
ECL Exemplary Claim: CLM-01-55
DRWN 21 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2077
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Atropisomeric energy-transfer dye compounds are disclosed. A variety of molecular biology applications utilize atropisomeric xanthene fluorescent dyes as labels for substrates such as nucleotides, nucleosides, polynucleotides, polypeptides and carbohydrates. Methods include DNA sequencing, DNA fragment analysis, PCR, SNP analysis, oligonucleotide ligation, amplification, minisequencing, and primer extension.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L6 ANSWER 3 OF 41 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2004:267343 USPATFULL
TI Targeting cellular entry, cell survival, and pathogenicity by dynein light chain 1/PIN in human cells
IN Kumar, Rakesh, Houston, TX, UNITED STATES
Vadlamudi, Ratna, Houston, TX, UNITED STATES
PI US 2004208880 A1 20041021
AI US 2004-787603 A1 20040226 (10)
PRAI US 2003-451117P 20030226 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP FULBRIGHT & JAWORSKI, LLP, 1301 MCKINNEY, SUITE 5100, HOUSTON, TX, 77010-3095

CLMN Number of Claims: 56
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 48 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 6515
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Methods of modulating macropinocytosis in cells of a target cell population by modulating the binding of Pak1 to DLC1/PIN are disclosed. In addition, the invention provides for methods of screening for modulators of macropinocytosis that involve determining whether a candidate substance inhibits or promotes the binding of Pak1 to DLC1/PIN. Also disclosed are methods of reducing cell proliferation in a target cell population, methods of inhibiting growth and survival of a cancer cell, methods of inhibiting the invasiveness of a cancer cell, and methods of treating viral infection using an agent that modifies the binding of Pak1 to DLC1/PIN.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L6 ANSWER 4 OF 41 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2004:144527 USPATFULL
TI Comparative analysis of nucleic acids using population tagging
IN Winkler, Matthew M., Austin, TX, UNITED STATES
Brown, David, Austin, TX, UNITED STATES
PI US 2004110191 A1 20040610
AI US 2003-632539 A1 20030731 (10)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. WO 2002-US3097, filed on 31 Jan 2002, PENDING
Continuation of Ser. No. WO 2002-US3168, filed on 31 Jan 2002, PENDING
Continuation of Ser. No. WO 2002-US2892, filed on 31 Jan 2002, PENDING
Continuation of Ser. No. WO 2002-US3169, filed on 31 Jan 2002, PENDING
PRAI US 2001-265694P 20010131 (60)
US 2001-265693P 20010131 (60)
US 2001-265695P 20010131 (60)
US 2001-265692P 20010131 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP FULBRIGHT & JAWORSKI L.L.P., 600 CONGRESS AVE., SUITE 2400, AUSTIN, TX, 78701
CLMN Number of Claims: 51
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 9 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2995
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Disclosed are methods that allow one or more nucleic acid targets to be compared across two or more nucleic acid samples. Nucleic acid tags are appended to the samples to be assessed, such that each sample has a unique tag. The tagged nucleic acids are then mixed, and the targets within the mixture are amplified. The amplification products are distinguished using the unique tag domains to reveal the abundance of the amplification products derived from each sample, which correlates to the relative abundance of the target in the samples.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L6 ANSWER 5 OF 41 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2004:108372 USPATFULL
TI Novel phosphate and **thiophosphate** protecting groups
IN Guzaev, Andrei P., Vista, CA, UNITED STATES
Manoharan, Muthiah, Cambridge, MA, UNITED STATES
PI US 2004082774 A1 20040429
AI US 2003-610664 A1 20030630 (10)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-526386, filed on 16 Mar 2000, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6610837 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-268797, filed on 16 Mar 1999, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6121437
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP WOODCOCK WASHBURN LLP, ONE LIBERTY PLACE - 46TH FLOOR, PHILADELPHIA, PA, 19103
CLMN Number of Claims: 63

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 8 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 3143
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Novel P(III) bisamidite reagents as phosphorus protecting groups, nucleoside phosphoramidite intermediates, and synthetic processes for making the same are disclosed. Furthermore, oligomeric compounds are prepared through the protection of one or more internucleosidic phosphorus functionalities, preferably followed by oxidation and cleavage of the protecting groups to provide oligonucleotides. Methods for preparing oligoribonucleotides are also disclosed.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L6 ANSWER 6 OF 41 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2004:76595 USPATFULL
TI Competitive amplification of fractionated targets from multiple nucleic acid samples
IN Winkler, Matthew M., Austin, TX, UNITED STATES
Brown, David, Austin, TX, UNITED STATES
PI US 2004058373 A1 20040325
AI US 2003-632534 A1 20030731 (10)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. WO 2002-US3169, filed on 31 Jan 2002, PENDING
PRAI WO 2002-US3168 20020131
WO 2002-US2892 20020131
WO 2002-US3097 20020131
WO 2002-US3169 20020131
US 2001-265692P 20010131 (60)
US 2001-265693P 20010131 (60)
US 2001-265695P 20010131 (60)
US 2001-265694P 20010131 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP FULBRIGHT & JAWORSKI L.L.P., 600 CONGRESS AVE., SUITE 2400, AUSTIN, TX, 78701
CLMN Number of Claims: 63
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 2 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2723
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Disclosed are methods that allow one or more targets to be compared across two or more nucleic acid populations. The methods rely on first mixing sample populations that are being compared. The sample mixture is then divided into target fractions using hybridization to polynucleotides or oligonucleotides that can be separated from the sample mixture. The target fraction(s) are independently amplified such that the targets from each sample compete for amplification reagents. The amplification products are quantified in a manner that differentiates the sample from which a particular amplification product arose. The relative abundance of amplification products descended from each sample population reflects the level of target present in each of the original samples, providing a direct comparison of the abundance of the target sequences in the samples being characterized.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L6 ANSWER 7 OF 41 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2004:64489 USPATFULL
TI Templated molecules and methods for using such molecules
IN Pedersen, Henrik, Bagsvaerd, DENMARK
Gouilaev, Alex Haahr, Vesko Sjaelland, DENMARK
Franch, Thomas, Odense C, DENMARK
Sams, Christian Klarner, Frederiksberg C, DENMARK
Olsen, Eva Kampmann, Herlev, DENMARK
Slok, Frank Abilgaard, Kobenhavn N, DENMARK
Husemoen, Gitte Nystrup, Kobenhavn N, DENMARK
Felding, Jakob, Charlottenlund, DENMARK
Hyldtoft, Lene, Virum, DENMARK

Norregaard-Madsen, Mads, Birkerod, DENMARK
Godskesen, Michael Anders, Vedbaek, DENMARK
Glad, Sanne Schroder, Ballerup, DENMARK
Thisted, Thomas, Frederikssund, DENMARK
Freskgard, Per-Ola, Vellinge, SWEDEN
Holtmann, Anette, Ballerup, DENMARK
PA Nuevolution A/S, Copenhagen, DENMARK (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 2004049008 A1 20040311
AI US 2002-175539 A1 20020620 (10)
PRAI DK 2001-962 20010620
US 2001-299443P 20010621 (60)
US 2002-364056P 20020315 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP BROWDY AND NEIMARK, P.L.L.C., 624 NINTH STREET, NW, SUITE 300, WASHINGTON, DC, 20001-5303
CLMN Number of Claims: 316
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 100 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 11215
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to a method for synthesising templated molecules. In one aspect of the invention, the templated molecules are **linked** to the template which templated the synthesis thereof. The intion allows the generation of libraries which can be screened for e.g. therapeutic activity.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L6 ANSWER 8 OF 41 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2004:31128 USPATFULL
TI Methods and compositions for aptamers against anthrax
IN Vivekananda, Jeevalatha, San Antonio, TX, UNITED STATES
Kiel, Johnathan L., Universal, TX, UNITED STATES
PI US 2004023266 A1 20040205
AI US 2003-387314 A1 20030311 (10)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 2001-978753, filed on 15 Oct 2001, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6569630 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-909492, filed on 19 Jul 2001, ABANDONED Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-608706, filed on 30 Jun 2000, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6303316
PRAI US 1999-142301P 19990702 (60)
US 2000-199620P 20000425 (60)
US 2001-291371P 20010515 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP Blakely Sokoloff Taylor & Zafman, Seventh Floor, 12400 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, CA, 90025-1030
CLMN Number of Claims: 17
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 4 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2810
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention concerns methods of preparing nucleic acid ligands against anthrax spores, compositions comprising anthrax specific nucleic acid ligands and methods of use of such ligands for detection and/or neutralization of anthrax spores.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L6 ANSWER 9 OF 41 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2004:31127 USPATFULL
TI Methods and compositions for nucleic acid ligands against Shiga toxin and/or Shiga-like toxin
IN Vivekananda, Jeevalatha, San Antonio, TX, UNITED STATES
Kiel, Johnathan L., Universal City, TX, UNITED STATES
PI US 2004023265 A1 20040205
AI US 2003-386778 A1 20030311 (10)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-978753, filed on 15 Oct 2001,

GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6569630 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-909492, filed on 19 Jul 2001, ABANDONED Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-608706, filed on 30 Jun 2000, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6303316
PRAI US 2002-379904P 20020510 (60)
US 1999-142301P 19990702 (60)
US 2000-199620P 20000425 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP Blakely Sokoloff Taylor & Zafman, Seventh Floor, 12400 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, CA, 90025-1030
CLMN Number of Claims: 33
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 1725
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention concerns methods of preparing nucleic acid ligands against Shiga toxin and/or Shiga-like toxin, compositions comprising nucleic acid ligands that bind Shiga toxin and/or Shiga-like toxin, nucleic acid ligands comprising contiguous nucleotide sequences selected from SEQ ID NO:1 through SEQ ID NO:11 and methods of use of such ligands for detection and/or neutralization of Shiga toxin and/or Shiga-like toxin.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L6 ANSWER 10 OF 41 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2004:276481 USPATFULL
TI High efficiency mRNA isolation methods and compositions
IN Conrad, Richard C., Austin, TX, United States
PA Ambion, Inc., Austin, TX, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6812341 B1 20041102
US 2004230048 A1 20041118
AI US 2001-854412 20010511 (9)
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Ketter, James; Assistant Examiner: Lambertson, David A.
LREP Fulbright & Jaworski L.L.P.
CLMN Number of Claims: 36
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 3 Drawing Figure(s); 2 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1291
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention provides methods and compositions, including kits, for the isolation and purification of mRNA, particularly poly(A) RNA. It concerns the use of isostabilizing salts such as TMAC and TEAC to reduce rRNA carryover during the purification process, thus facilitating the isolation of poly(A) RNA.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L6 ANSWER 11 OF 41 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2004:72560 USPATFULL
TI Method of screening Rett syndrome by detecting a mutation in MECP2
IN Zoghbi, Huda Y., Houston, TX, United States
Van den Veyver, Ignatia B., Bellaire, TX, United States
Amir, Ruthie, Haifa, ISRAEL
Francke, Uta, Los Altos Hills, CA, United States
PA Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, TX, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6709817 B1 20040323
AI US 2000-657013 20000907 (9)
PRAI US 1999-152778P 19990907 (60)
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
EXNAM Primary Examiner: McKelvey, Terry
LREP Fulbright & Jaworski, LLP

CLMN Number of Claims: 10
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 5 Drawing Figure(s); 5 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 7172
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to the identification of mutations in a gene encoding a methyl-CpG-binding domain containing protein or alterations in its corresponding protein in neurodevelopmental disease. The protein acts in a complex to regulate transcriptional repression through methylated CpG dinucleotides. Methods to screen mutations in said gene or alterations in said protein related to neurodevelopmental disease are provided. Methods to treat a vertebrate with said disease are also provided.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L6 ANSWER 12 OF 41 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:294787 USPATFULL
TI Modified peptide nucleic acids
IN Manoharan, Muthiah, Carlsbad, CA, UNITED STATES
Rajeev, Kallanthottathil G., Vista, CA, UNITED STATES
PI US 2003207804 A1 20031106
AI US 2002-155920 A1 20020524 (10)
PRAI US 2001-293592P 20010525 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP WOODCOCK WASHBURN LLP, ONE LIBERTY PLACE, 46TH FLOOR, 1650 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA, 19103
CLMN Number of Claims: 124
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 18 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 3302
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present peptide nucleic acids exhibit enhanced cellular uptake and distribution. The peptide nucleic acids of the invention comprise naturally-occurring **nucleobases** and non-naturally-occurring **nucleobases** attached to a polyamide **backbone**. Non-naturally-occurring bases include monocyclic, bi-cyclic, and tricyclic heterocycles. Modified **backbones** are also provided.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L6 ANSWER 13 OF 41 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:294256 USPATFULL
TI Methods and compositions for biological sensors
IN Holwitt, Eric A., San Antonio, TX, UNITED STATES
Kiel, Johnathan L., Universal City, TX, UNITED STATES
PI US 2003207271 A1 20031106
AI US 2001-34127 A1 20011227 (10)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-608706, filed on 30 Jun 2000, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6303316
PRAI US 2000-258518P 20001228 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP Blakely, Sokoloff, Taylor & Zafman, Seventh Floor, 12400 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, CA, 90025-1030
CLMN Number of Claims: 22
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 7 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2777
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention concerns compositions, apparatus and methods of use of recognition complexes, comprising biological sensors operably **linked** to an organic semiconductor. Multiple recognition complexes can be associated into a recognition complex system. The recognition complex system is of use to identify analytes, to separate biological sensors that bind to a target analyte from those that do not, to separate analytes that bind to a specific biological sensor from

those that do not, and to prepare biological sensors with a high affinity for a particular analyte. The recognition complex system may be attached to a variety of surfaces, such as a chip, a flow cell, magnetic beads or non-magnetic beads. The biological sensor may be used for screening of, for example, a phage library, combinatorial chemistry library, plant tissue extract or animal tissue extract for inhibitors, activators or binding factors of bioactive molecules.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L6 ANSWER 14 OF 41 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:282637 USPATFULL
TI Heteroconfigurational polynucleotides and methods of use
IN Greenfield, I. Lawrence, San Mateo, CA, UNITED STATES
Matysiak, Stefan M., Montara, CA, UNITED STATES
Schroeder, Benjamin, San Mateo, CA, UNITED STATES
Vinayak, Ravi, Mountain View, CA, UNITED STATES
PA Applera Corporation, Foster City, CA (U.S. corporation)
PI US 2003198980 A1 20031023
AI US 2002-328307 A1 20021223 (10)
PRAI US 2001-343519P 20011221 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP MILA KASAN, PATENT DEPT., APPLIED BIOSYSTEMS, 850 LINCOLN CENTRE DRIVE, FOSTER CITY, CA, 94404
CLMN Number of Claims: 85
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 12 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2223
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Methods, compositions and kits are disclosed that utilize heteroconfigurational polynucleotide comprising a D-form polynucleotide sequence portion and an L-form polynucleotide sequence portion that is covalently **linked** to the D-form polynucleotide sequence portion.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L6 ANSWER 15 OF 41 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:271466 USPATFULL
TI Nucleic acid derivatives
IN Segev, David, Mazkeret Batya, ISRAEL
PA Bio-Rad Laboratories Inc. (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 2003191074 A1 20031009
AI US 2002-57928 A1 20020129 (10)
PRAI US 2001-264308P 20010129 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP G.E. EHRLICH (1995) LTD., c/o ANTHONY CASTORINA, SUITE 207, 2001 JEFFERSON DAVIS HIGHWAY, ARLINGTON, VA, 22202
CLMN Number of Claims: 102
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 33 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2941
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A compound which comprises a **backbone** having a plurality of **chiral carbon** atoms, the **backbone** bearing a plurality of ligands each being individually bound to a **chiral carbon** atom of the plurality of **chiral carbon** atoms, the ligands including one or more pair(s) of adjacent ligands each containing a moiety selected from the group consisting of a naturally occurring **nucleobase** and a **nucleobase** binding group, wherein moieties of the one or more pair(s) are directly **linked** to one another via a **linker** chain; building blocks for synthesizing the compound; and rises of the compound, particularly in antisense therapy.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L6 ANSWER 16 OF 41 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:265298 USPATFULL
TI Methods and compositions in breast cancer diagnosis and therapeutics
IN Fuqua, Suzanne, Sugar Land, TX, UNITED STATES
O'Connell, Peter, Houston, TX, UNITED STATES
Allred, D. Craig, Houston, TX, UNITED STATES
Hopp, Torsten A., Pearland, TX, UNITED STATES
PI US 2003186313 A1 20031002
AI US 2003-437107 A1 20030513 (10)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 2002-52092, filed on 18 Jan 2002, PENDING
PRAI US 2001-262990P 20010119 (60)
US 2001-304018P 20010709 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP FULBRIGHT & JAWORSKI, LLP, 1301 MCKINNEY, SUITE 5100, HOUSTON, TX, 77010-3095
CLMN Number of Claims: 63
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 9 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 6708
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention is directed to compositions regarding a specific mutation in estrogen receptor alpha and their use as diagnostic markers in breast tissue, such as premalignant lesions, for the development of breast cancer. More specifically, cells of breast cancer whose nucleic acid comprises the estrogen receptor alpha mutation identify the breast cancer to be an invasive breast cancer.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L6 ANSWER 17 OF 41 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:250923 USPATFULL
TI Method and system for depleting rRNA populations
IN Murphy, George L., Austin, TX, UNITED STATES
Whitley, J. Penn, Austin, TX, UNITED STATES
PI US 2003175709 A1 20030918
AI US 2001-29397 A1 20011220 (10)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP FULBRIGHT & JAWORSKI L.L.P., A REGISTERED LIMITED LIABILITY PARTNERSHIP, 600 CONGRESS AVENUE, SUITE 2400, AUSTIN, TX, 78701
CLMN Number of Claims: 85
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 48 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 5589
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention concerns a system for isolating, depleting, or separating a targeted nucleic acid, such as rRNA, from a sample comprising targeted and nontargeted nucleic acids. It effects a way of enriching for nontargeted nucleic acids, such as mRNAs. The invention further concerns methods of implementing the system and kits for implementing the system, which involves at least one bridging nucleic acid comprising 1) a targeting region complementary to a region on the targeted nucleic acid and 2) a bridging region complementary to the capture region of a capture nucleic acid that comprises a nonreactant structure. The nonreactant structure can be used to isolate the hybridizing molecules after incubation under conditions that allows hybridization.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L6 ANSWER 18 OF 41 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:244865 USPATFULL
TI Methods and composition concerning herpesvirus Us3 and BAD-involved apoptosis
IN Munger, Joshua, Chicago, IL, UNITED STATES
Roizman, Bernard, Chicago, IL, UNITED STATES

PI US 2003171279 A1 20030911
AI US 2002-209967 A1 20020731 (10)
PRAI US 2001-308929P 20010731 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP Charles P. Landrum, FULBRIGHT & JAWORSKI L.L.P., SUITE 2400, 600 CONGRESS AVENUE, AUSTIN, TX, 78701-3271
CLMN Number of Claims: 83
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 4 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 6432
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention concerns methods of compositions for inhibiting or inducing apoptosis in a cell. The methods and compositions concern either the herpesviral protein U.sub.S3, the cellular pro-apoptotic polypeptide BAD, or modulators thereof to modulate apoptosis in a cell.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L6 ANSWER 19 OF 41 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:244839 USPATFULL
TI Methods and compositions relating to modulation of A20
IN Ma, Averil, Chicago, IL, UNITED STATES
Boone, David, Chicago, IL, UNITED STATES
Lee, Eric, Torrance, CA, UNITED STATES
PI US 2003171253 A1 20030911
AI US 2002-125770 A1 20020418 (10)
PRAI US 2001-285427P 20010419 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP Robert E. Hanson, Fulbright & Jaworski L.L.P., Suite 2400, 600 Congress Avenue, Austin, TX, 78701
CLMN Number of Claims: 82
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 37 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 5875
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The invention provides compositions and methods for treating diseases characterized by aberrant programmed cell death and/or inflammation, comprising mediating A20 function in the subject. Such diseases include Crohn's disease, inflammatory bowel disease, a disease associated with ischemic injury, a toxin-induced liver disease and cancer. The invention further provides methods and compositions for assays for modulators of A20.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L6 ANSWER 20 OF 41 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:232533 USPATFULL
TI Modulation of DENN-MADD expression and interactions for treating neurological disorders
IN Miller, Carol A., San Marino, CA, UNITED STATES
Villar, Keith Del, Los Angeles, CA, UNITED STATES
PI US 2003162734 A1 20030828
AI US 2002-187264 A1 20020628 (10)
PRAI US 2001-301608P 20010628 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP BINGHAM MCCUTCHEN LLP, 18th Floor, Three Embarcadero Center, San Francisco, CA, 94111
CLMN Number of Claims: 30
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 9 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2629
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The invention describes methods for treating neurodegenerative diseases by modulating the expression of DENN in neuronal cells. It has been observed that neurodegenerative disease states are characterized by

abnormal expression of DENN. The overexpression of DENN induces cell death in neuronal cells. However, reduced expression of DENN also characterizes neural tissue affected by neurodegenerative disease. Also disclosed are methods for treating neurodegenerative diseases by inhibiting the interaction of DENN-MADD (Differentially Expressed in Normal versus Neoplastic/MAPK Activating Death Domain containing)protein, also referred to herein as DENN, with c-Jun N-terminal kinases (JNKs). The invention further describes methods for treating neurodegenerative diseases by inhibiting the interaction of DENN-MADD with the p55 tumor necrosis factor receptor I (TNFRI).

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L6 ANSWER 21 OF 41 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:213783 USPATFULL
TI Gene products that regulate glucose response in cells
IN Newgard, Christopher B., Dallas, TX, UNITED STATES
Jensen, Per Bo, Ballerup, DENMARK
PI US 2003148421 A1 20030807
AI US 2002-80381 A1 20020219 (10)
PRAI US 2001-270251P 20010220 (60)
US 2001-274706P 20010309 (60)
US 2001-291354P 20010515 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP Steven L. Highlander, Fullbright & Jaworski L.L.P., Suite 2400, 600 Congress Avenue, Austin, TX, 78701
CLMN Number of Claims: 55
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 12 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 6287
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention describes the identification of numerous genes, both known and unknown, that play an important role in the ability of cell to respond to glucose stimulation under physiologic conditions. These genes may be used to enhance, stabilize or introduce glucose-responsiveness in a host cell, in particular, a host cell that secretes insulin. In addition, these genes may be used as targets for drug screening and as diagnostic indicators for the loss of glucose-responsiveness.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L6 ANSWER 22 OF 41 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:173182 USPATFULL
TI Mutant NURR1 gene in Parkinson's disease
IN Le, Wei-Dong, Houston, TX, UNITED STATES
Vassilatis, Demetrios K., Seattle, WA, UNITED STATES
PI US 2003119026 A1 20030626
AI US 2002-205951 A1 20020726 (10)
PRAI US 2001-308294P 20010727 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP FULBRIGHT & JAWORSKI, LLP, 1301 MCKINNEY, SUITE 5100, HOUSTON, TX, 77010-3095
CLMN Number of Claims: 51
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 11 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 6375
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The identification of mutations in NURR1 provides molecular tools for the development of diagnostic, prophylactic and therapeutic agents for Parkinson's Disease. In specific embodiments, two point mutations are identified in exon 1 of the NURR1 gene in 10/107 (9.3%) cases of familial Parkinson's disease (PD). The mutations reduce NURR1 gene expression (mRNA and protein levels) by 87-95% and decrease tyrosine hydroxylase (a rate-limited dopamine synthesis enzyme) gene expression in vitro. It is also demonstrated that in vivo NURR1 mRNA levels in the

lymphocytes from the PD patients with the exon 1 mutation are reduced by 68-84%, and in over 50% sporadic PD patients the NURR1 mRNA levels in lymphocytes are significantly reduced. A homozygous polymorphism is identified in intron 6 of NURR1 that correlates with the presence of Parkinson's disease. A splicing variant in NURR1 exon 5 is identified.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L6 ANSWER 23 OF 41 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:140940 USPATFULL
TI Expression profiling in the intact human heart
IN Bristow, Michael R., Cherry Hills Village, CO, UNITED STATES
Minobe, Wayne A., Golden, CO, UNITED STATES
Lowes, Brian D., Denver, CO, UNITED STATES
Perryman, M. Benjamin, Denver, CO, UNITED STATES
PA The Regents of the University of Colorado (U.S. corporation)
PI US 2003096782 A1 20030522
AI US 2002-241368 A1 20020911 (10)
PRAI US 2001-318854P 20010911 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP FULBRIGHT & JAWORSKI L.L.P., A REGISTERED LIMITED LIABILITY PARTNERSHIP, SUITE 2400, 600 CONGRESS AVENUE, AUSTIN, TX, 78701-3271
CLMN Number of Claims: 44
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 2713
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Methods for the identification of genes involved in cardiac disease states are provided. The methods compare gene expression between diseased and therapeutically treated patients. Through the identification of new targets, additional methods for drug screening and therapy also are provided.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L6 ANSWER 24 OF 41 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:106186 USPATFULL
TI TRAF6-regulated IKK activators (TRIKA1 and TRIKA2) and their use as anti-inflammatory targets
IN Chen, Zhijian J., Dallas, TX, UNITED STATES
Deng, Li, Dallas, TX, UNITED STATES
PI US 2003073097 A1 20030417
AI US 2001-76918 A1 20011011 (10)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP Steven L. Highlander, Fulbright & Jaworski L.L.P., Suite 2400, 600 Congress Avenue, Austin, TX, 78701
CLMN Number of Claims: 66
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 3 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2613
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Proteins in the IKK and JNK signaling pathways, such as NFκB, are involved in the regulation of inflammatory diseases. Through phosphorylation and polyubiquitination, IκB proteins which sequester NFκB in the cytoplasm, are degraded by the ubiquitin-proteasome pathway releasing NFκB to the nucleus where it is activated. The present invention provides methods utilizing the composition of proteins in the IKK, JNK and ubiquitin-proteasome pathways such as, TRAF6 or TRAF2 (E3-ubiquitin protein ligase), TRIKA1/Uev1A/Ubc13 complex (E2-ubiquitin conjugating enzyme), and TRIKA2/TAK1 (protein kinase), in screening for candidate modulators involved in activation of the IKK and JNK pathways. The application further provides methods of utilizing the candidate modulators as drug therapeutics against inflammatory and immune diseases.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L6 ANSWER 25 OF 41 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:79315 USPATFULL
TI Atropisomers of asymmetric xanthene fluorescent dyes and methods of DNA sequencing and fragment analysis
IN Lee, Linda G., Palo Alto, CA, UNITED STATES
Taing, Meng C., San Mateo, CA, UNITED STATES
Rosenblum, Barnett B., San Jose, CA, UNITED STATES
PA PE Corporation (NY), Foster City, CA (U.S. corporation)
PI US 2003055243 A1 20030320
US 6649769 B2 20031118
AI US 2002-227058 A1 20020821 (10)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 2000-704966, filed on 1 Nov 2000, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6448407
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP PATTI SELAN, PATENT ADMINISTRATOR, APPLIED BIOSYSTEMS, 850 LINCOLN CENTRE DRIVE, FOSTER CITY, CA, 94404
CLMN Number of Claims: 55
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 21 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2089
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Atropisomeric energy-transfer dye compounds are disclosed. A variety of molecular biology applications utilize atropisomeric xanthene fluorescent dyes as labels for substrates such as nucleotides, nucleosides, polynucleotides, polypeptides and carbohydrates. Methods include DNA sequencing, DNA fragment analysis, PCR, SNP analysis, oligonucleotide ligation, amplification, minisequencing, and primer extension.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L6 ANSWER 26 OF 41 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:57423 USPATFULL
TI Defects in periaxin associated with myelinopathies
IN Lupski, James R., Houston, TX, UNITED STATES
Boerkoel, Cornelius F., III, Houston, TX, UNITED STATES
Takashima, Hiroshi, Houston, TX, UNITED STATES
PI US 2003039987 A1 20030227
AI US 2001-21955 A1 20011213 (10)
PRAI US 2000-255217P 20001213 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP FULBRIGHT & JAWORSKI, LLP, 1301 MCKINNEY, SUITE 5100, HOUSTON, TX, 77010-3095
CLMN Number of Claims: 40
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 9 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 3695
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to defects in periaxin (PRX) associated with myelinopathies, including Charcot-Marie-Tooth syndrome and/or Dejerine-Sottas syndrome. Unrelated individuals having a myelinopathy from Dejerine-Sottas syndrome have recessive PRX mutations. The PRX locus maps to a region associated with a severe autosomal recessive demyelinating neuropathy and is also syntenic to the Prx location on murine chromosome 7.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L6 ANSWER 27 OF 41 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:44768 USPATFULL
TI Methods and compositions for the treatment of macular and retinal degenerations
IN Travis, Gabriel H., Los Angeles, CA, UNITED STATES
PA Board of Regents, The University of Texas System (U.S. corporation)
PI US 2003032078 A1 20030213

AI US 2001-885303 A1 20010619 (9)
PRAI US 2001-263837P 20010123 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP Gina N. Shishima, Fulbright & Jaworski L.L.P., Suite 2400, 600 Congress Avenue, Austin, TX, 78701
CLMN Number of Claims: 53
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 7 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 7372
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention is a method for screening and identifying therapeutic agents for the treatment of macular or retinal degeneration. The candidate substances preferably reduces the activity of 11-cis-retinol dehydrogenase. In vitro and in vivo studies administering the inhibitor molecules to abcr knockout mice and analyzing for the inhibition of lipofuscin (A2E) accumulation are contemplated.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L6 ANSWER 28 OF 41 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:38131 USPATFULL
TI Methods and compositions in breast cancer diagnosis and therapeutics
IN Fuqua, Suzanne, Sugar Land, TX, UNITED STATES
O'Connell, Peter, Houston, TX, UNITED STATES
Allred, D. Craig, Houston, TX, UNITED STATES
Hopp, Torsten A., Pearland, TX, UNITED STATES
PI US 2003027778 A1 20030206
US 6821732 B2 20041123
AI US 2002-52092 A1 20020118 (10)
PRAI US 2001-262990P 20010119 (60)
US 2001-304018P 20010709 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP FULBRIGHT & JAWORSKI, LLP, 1301 MCKINNEY, SUITE 5100, HOUSTON, TX, 77010-3095
CLMN Number of Claims: 63
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 9 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 5013
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention is directed to compositions regarding a specific mutation in estrogen receptor alpha and their use as diagnostic markers in breast tissue, such as premalignant lesions, for the development of breast cancer. More specifically, cells of breast cancer whose nucleic acid comprises the estrogen receptor alpha mutation identify the breast cancer to be an invasive breast cancer.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L6 ANSWER 29 OF 41 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:268143 USPATFULL
TI Aldehyde reductase bidirectional promoter and its use
IN Barski, Oleg A., Houston, TX, United States
Aguilar-Cordova, Estuardo C., Newton, MA, United States
Bohren, Kurt M., Pearland, TX, United States
Gabbay, Kenneth H., Houston, TX, United States
PA Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, TX, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6630324 B1 20031007
AI US 2000-626002 20000726 (9)
PRAI US 1999-146266P 19990729 (60)
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Ketter, James; Assistant Examiner: Gansheroff, Lisa
LREP Fulbright & Jaworski, L.L.P.
CLMN Number of Claims: 34
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN 12 Drawing Figure(s); 12 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 3246
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The invention relates to an aldehyde reductase bidirectional promoter which promotes transcription of two different sequences **linked** in opposite orientations. Vectors containing said promoter and methods of using said promoter are described.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L6 ANSWER 30 OF 41 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:228403 USPATFULL
TI Phosphate and **thiophosphate** protecting groups
IN Guzaev, Andrei P., Carlsbad, CA, United States
Manoharan, Muthiah, Carlsbad, CA, United States
PA ISIS Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Carlsbad, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6610837 B1 20030826
AI US 2000-526386 20000316 (9)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-268797, filed on 16 Mar 1999, now patented, Pat. No. US 6121437
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Wilson, James O.; Assistant Examiner: Crane, Lawrence E
LREP Woodcock Washburn LLP
CLMN Number of Claims: 56
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 8 Drawing Figure(s); 8 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 3085
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Novel P(III) bisamidite reagents as phosphorus protecting groups, nucleoside phosphoramidite intermediates, and synthetic processes for making the same are disclosed. Furthermore, oligomeric compounds are prepared through the protection of one or more internucleosidic phosphorus functionalities, preferably followed by oxidation and cleavage of the protecting groups to provide oligonucleotides.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L6 ANSWER 31 OF 41 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:142930 USPATFULL
TI Methods and compositions for aptamers against anthrax
IN Vivekananda, Jeevalatha, San Antonio, TX, United States
Kiel, Johnathan L., Universal City, TX, United States
PA Conceptual MindWorks, Inc., San Antonio, TX, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6569630 B1 20030527
AI US 2001-978753 20011015 (9)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-909492, filed on 19 Jul 2001, now abandoned Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-608706, filed on 30 Jun 2000, now patented, Pat. No. US 6303316
PRAI US 2001-291371P 20010515 (60)
US 2000-199620P 20000425 (60)
US 1999-142301P 19990702 (60)
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Zitomer, Stephanie W.
LREP Nakashima, Richard A., Blakely, Sokoloff, Taylor & Zafman
CLMN Number of Claims: 13
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 6 Drawing Figure(s); 5 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2700
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention concerns methods of preparing nucleic acid ligands against anthrax spores, compositions comprising anthrax specific nucleic acid ligands and methods of use of such ligands for detection and/or neutralization of anthrax spores.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L6 ANSWER 32 OF 41 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
AN 2002-627484 [67] WPIDS
DNC C2004-012754
TI Nucleotide analogs for treating e.g. cancer, comprise ligands containing naturally occurring **nucleobase** or **nucleobase** binding groups.
DC B04 B05 D16
IN SEGEV, D
PA (BIRA) BIO-RAD LAB INC
CYC 98
PI WO 2002061110 A2 20020808 (200267)* EN 148
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW
W: AE AG AL AM AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU DM DZ EC ES GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ OM PH PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZM ZW
US 2003191074 A1 20031009 (200367)
EP 1363640 A2 20031126 (200380) EN
R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI TR
AU 2002230058 A1 20020812 (200427)
JP 2004537503 W 20041216 (200482) 228
ADT WO 2002061110 A2 WO 2002-IL83 20020129; US 2003191074 A1 Provisional US 2001-264308P 20010129, US 2002-57928 20020129; EP 1363640 A2 EP 2002-711178 20020129, WO 2002-IL83 20020129; AU 2002230058 A1 AU 2002-230058 20020129; JP 2004537503 W JP 2002-561045 20020129, WO 2002-IL83 20020129
FDT EP 1363640 A2 Based on WO 2002061110; AU 2002230058 A1 Based on WO 2002061110; JP 2004537503 W Based on WO 2002061110
PRAI US 2001-264308P 20010129; US 2002-57928 20020129
AN 2002-627484 [67] WPIDS
AB WO 200261110 A UPAB: 20040505
NOVELTY - New nucleotide analogs (I) and their derived oligonucleotide analogs (A) comprise a **backbone** with several **chiral carbon** atoms and several ligands each bound to a **chiral carbon** atom with at least one pair of adjacent ligands, at least one pair of which directly **linked** to one another via a **linker** chain and each containing a group of a naturally occurring **nucleobase** or **nucleobase** binding groups.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for:

(1) preparation of (A);

(2) sequence specific hybridization involving contacting a double stranded polynucleotide with (A) such that (A) binds in a sequence specific manner to one strand of the polynucleotide, thereby displacing the other strand;

(3) sequence specific hybridization involving contacting a single stranded polynucleotide with (A) such that (A) binds in a sequence specific manner to the polynucleotide; and

(4) modulating the expression of a gene in an organism involving administering (A) such that (A) binds in a sequence specific manner deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) or ribonucleic acid (RNA) deriving from the gene. The modulation includes inhibiting transcription or replication of the gene or inhibiting translation of the RNA of the gene.

ACTIVITY - Virucide; Cytostatic; Dermatological; Anti-HIV; Antifungal; Antiinflammatory; Ophthalmological; Cardiovascular-Gen.; Antipsoriatic; Antiasthmatic; Cardiant; Nephrotropic; Gastrointestinal-Gen.; Osteopathic; Antiarthritic; Antirheumatic; Antibacterial; Immunosuppressive; Antipyretic.

No suitable data given.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Gene Expression Modulator.

USE - (I) Are useful for modulating the expression of a gene in an organism, for treating conditions associated with undesired protein production in an organism, for inducing degradation of DNA or RNA in cells of an organism and for killing cells or viruses (claimed). (I) Are also

useful in research, diagnosis and medical applications e.g. for antisense therapy and for treating labial, ocular and cervical cancer; genital warts; Kaposi's sarcoma; common warts; skin and systemic fungal infections; autoimmunedeficiency syndrome (AIDS); pneumonia; flu; mononucleosis; rhinitis and pneumonitis in immunosuppressed patients; ocular, skin and systemic inflammation; cardiovascular disease; psoriasis; asthma; cardiac infarction; cardiovascular collapse; kidney disease; gastrointestinal disease; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis; septic shock; acute pancreatitis; and Crohn's disease.

ADVANTAGE - (A) Has the following advantages:
(i) ease of synthetic procedure and proven synthetic efficiency; and
(ii) a rigidity compatible with the structure of natural nucleic acids having the properties of specificity in binding to target sequences, solubility in water, stability against intra- and extracellular nucleases, capability of penetrating through cell membranes and low toxicity properties which make (A) suitable as an antisense therapeutic drug.
Dwg.0/10

L6 ANSWER 33 OF 41 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2002:329426 USPATFULL
TI **Polymer** combinations that result in stabilized aerosols for gene delivery to the lungs
IN Zou, Yiyu, Bronx, NY, UNITED STATES
Perez-Soler, Roman, New York, NY, UNITED STATES
PI US 2002187105 A1 20021212
AI US 2002-61444 A1 20020201 (10)
PRAI US 2001-266174P 20010201 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP FULBRIGHT & JAWORSKI L.L.P., A REGISTERED LIMITED LIABILITY PARTNERSHIP, SUITE 2400, 600 CONGRESS AVENUE, AUSTIN, TX, 78701
CLMN Number of Claims: 126
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 8 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 5666
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The use of non-viral delivery of therapeutically effective compositions through aerosol for therapy or research purpose has been limited by the low efficiency mainly caused by an inefficient delivery system and destruction of formulation (gene and/or delivery system) by aerosol shearing power. This invention develops formulations that are established **polymer** combination formulations. The formulations are highly efficient in delivering genes in vivo through aerosol and are able to protect the delivered gene from the destruction by aerosol shearing power.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L6 ANSWER 34 OF 41 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2002:294693 USPATFULL
TI Ginkgo biloba levopimaradiene synthase
IN Matsuda, Seiichi P.T., Houston, TX, UNITED STATES
Schepmann, Hala G., Talent, OR, UNITED STATES
PI US 2002164736 A1 20021107
AI US 2002-41007 A1 20020107 (10)
PRAI US 2001-259881P 20010105 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP FULBRIGHT & JAWORSKI, LLP, 1301 MCKINNEY, SUITE 5100, HOUSTON, TX, 77010-3095
CLMN Number of Claims: 67
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 4 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 3353
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention is directed to nucleic acid sequences of Ginkgo biloba diterpene synthases, particularly of a levopimaradiene synthase. More specifically, the invention is directed to a cell of a unicellular

organism, such as Saccharomyces cerevisiae or Escherichia coli, comprising levopimaradiene synthase for the metabolically engineered in vivo biosynthesis of a diterpene and a ginkgolide.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L6 ANSWER 35 OF 41 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2002:272939 USPATFULL
TI PEI: DNA vector formulations for in vitro and in vivo gene delivery
IN Cristiano, Richard J., Pearland, TX, UNITED STATES
Yamashita, Motoyuki, Kochi City, JAPAN
PA Board of Regents, The University of Texas System (U.S. corporation)
PI US 2002151060 A1 20021017
US 6846809 B2 20050125
AI US 2001-962922 A1 20010925 (9)
PRAI US 2000-235237P 20000925 (60)
US 2000-235635P 20000926 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP FULBRIGHT & JAWORSKI L.L.P., A REGISTERED LIMITED LIABILITY PARTNERSHIP, SUITE 2400, 600 CONGRESS AVENUE, AUSTIN, TX, 78701
CLMN Number of Claims: 141
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 31 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 7002
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates generally to the fields of nucleic acid transfection. More particularly, it concerns novel polycation:nucleic acid compositions, methods of preparation of such compositions and methods of transfecting cells with such compositions.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L6 ANSWER 36 OF 41 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2002:221787 USPATFULL
TI Can1 and its role in mammalian infertility
IN Bishop, Colin E., Houston, TX, UNITED STATES
Agoulnik, Alexander I., Houston, TX, UNITED STATES
Zhu, Qichao, Houston, TX, UNITED STATES
PI US 2002119929 A1 20020829
AI US 2001-3806 A1 20011102 (10)
PRAI US 2000-245872P 20001103 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP FULBRIGHT & JAWORSKI, LLP, 1301 MCKINNEY, SUITE 5100, HOUSTON, TX, 77010-3095
CLMN Number of Claims: 50
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 18 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2768
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention is directed to a Can1 mammalian sequence. Defects in this sequence result in aberrant migration and/or proliferation of primordial germ cells during embryonic development, leading to Sertoli Cell Only syndrome in males and Premature Ovarian Failure in females.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L6 ANSWER 37 OF 41 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2002:231094 USPATFULL
TI Atropisomers of asymmetric xanthene fluorescent dyes and methods of DNA sequencing and fragment analysis
IN Lee, Linda G., Palo Alto, CA, United States
Taing, Meng C., San Mateo, CA, United States
Rosenblum, Barnett B., San Jose, CA, United States
PA PE Corporation (NY), Foster City, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6448407 B1 20020910
AI US 2000-704966 20001101 (9)

DT Utility
FS GRANTED
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Davis, Zinna Northington
LREP Andrus, Alex
CLMN Number of Claims: 57
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 21 Drawing Figure(s); 21 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2083
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Substantially pure atropisomers of xanthene compounds are disclosed. A variety of molecular biology applications utilize atropisomeric xanthene fluorescent dyes as labels for substrates such as nucleotides, nucleosides, polynucleotides, polypeptides and carbohydrates. Methods include DNA sequencing, DNA fragment analysis, PCR, SNP analysis, oligonucleotide ligation, amplification, minisequencing, and primer extension.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L6 ANSWER 38 OF 41 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2002:34543 USPATFULL
TI Poly(ether-thioether), **poly**(ether-**sulfoxide**) and **poly**(ether-**sulfone**) nucleic acids
IN Segev, David, Mazkeret Batya, ISRAEL
PA Bio-Rad Laboratories, Inc., Hercules, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6348583 B1 20020219
AI US 1999-411862 19991004 (9)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-384995, filed on 20 Aug 1999, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Riley, Jezia
CLMN Number of Claims: 11
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 11 Drawing Figure(s); 10 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1860
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A compound comprising a poly(ether-thioether), **poly**(ether-**sulfoxide**) or **poly**(ether-**sulfone**) **backbone** bearing a plurality of ligands that are individually bound to **chiral carbon** atoms located within the **backbone**, at least one of the ligands including a moiety such as a naturally occurring **nucleobase**, a **nucleobase** binding group or a DNA interchelator; a process of synthesizing the compound, monomers to be used in this process and their synthesis process and processes for using the compound in biochemistry and medicine.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L6 ANSWER 39 OF 41 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
AN 2001-265893 [27] WPIDS
DNC C2001-080452
TI Chiral compound with poly(ether-thioether) **backbone**, useful as oligonucleotide analogs for e.g. therapeutic modulation of gene expression, hybridize with high sequence-specificity.
DC A25 A96 B04 D16
IN SEGEV, D
PA (BIRA) BIO-RAD LAB INC
CYC 95
PI WO 2001016365 A1 20010308 (200127)* EN 119
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

AU 2000060126 A 20010326 (200137)
US 6348583 B1 20020219 (200221)
EP 1208234 A1 20020529 (200243) EN
R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI
JP 2003508062 W 20030304 (200319) 111
AU 769619 B 20040129 (200412)

ADT WO 2001016365 A1 WO 2000-IL432 20000721; AU 2000060126 A AU 2000-60126 20000721; US 6348583 B1 CIP of US 1999-384995 19990820, US 1999-411862 19991004; EP 1208234 A1 EP 2000-946256 20000721, WO 2000-IL432 20000721; JP 2003508062 W WO 2000-IL432 20000721, JP 2001-520910 20000721; AU 769619 B AU 2000-60126 20000721

FDT AU 2000060126 A Based on WO 2001016365; EP 1208234 A1 Based on WO 2001016365; JP 2003508062 W Based on WO 2001016365; AU 769619 B Previous Publ. AU 2000060126, Based on WO 2001016365

PRAI US 1999-411862 19991004; US 1999-384995 19990830

AN 2001-265893 [27] WPIDS

AB WO 200116365 A UPAB: 20010518

NOVELTY - Compound (I) comprises a **poly**(ether-thioether/ **sulfone/ sulfoxide**) **backbone** that has many **chiral carbon** atoms and many ligands (II) individually **linked** to the chiral atoms. (II) include a naturally occurring **nucleobase** (NB) or an NB-binding group.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for:

(a) intermediate compounds of formula (III);

(b) method for producing (I);

(c) sequence-specific hybridization process involving treatment of double-stranded nucleic acid with (I) so that (I) binds to one strand, causing displacement of the other strand;

(d) sequence-specific hybridization of (I) to a single-stranded nucleic acid; and

(e) pharmaceutical composition containing (I) as active ingredient, plus at least one of carrier, binder, thickener, diluent, buffer, preservative or surfactant.

B' = **nucleobase** or **nucleobase**-binding group;

X and Y = **linkers**;

Z = protecting group;

A = leaving group.

ACTIVITY - Antiviral; anti-inflammatory; antifungal; cytostatic; antipsoriatic; antibacterial; immunosuppressive; dermatological; fungicidal; anti-HIV; ophthalmological; antiasthmatic; cardiant; nephrotropic; gastrointestinal-gen.; osteopathic; antiarthritic; antirheumatic. No tests for the activity of (I) are given.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Sequence-specific hybridization with DNA or RNA, in the same way as antisense oligonucleotides, also inhibition of nucleic acid degradation.

USE - (I) are used to form sequence-specific hybrids with single-stranded or double-stranded nucleic acid (in the second case, causing displacement of one strand), particularly for modulating (inhibiting or activating) gene expression in vivo, by affecting transcription, translation or replication of the gene. They are used for treatment or prevention of essentially any disease where abnormal gene expression is involved, e.g. infections by viruses (including immune deficiency virus) or Candida albicans, cancer, inflammation, cardiovascular disorders, psoriasis, septic shock, warts, Kaposi's sarcoma, skin and systemic fungal infections, AIDS, pneumonia, flu, mononucleosis, retinitis and pneumonitis in immunosuppressed patients, asthma, cardiac infraction, kidney disease, gastrointestinal disease, osteoarthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, acute pancreatitis, Crohn's disease.

ADVANTAGE - (I) form hybrids with nucleic acid that are more stable than those formed with complementary DNA but not as stable as those formed with peptide nucleic acid. They are water soluble; stable against intra- or extra-cellular nucleases; can pass through cell walls; have low toxicity, and can be synthesized easily and efficiently.

Dwg.0/10

L6 ANSWER 40 OF 41 USPATFULL on STN

AN 2001:178820 USPATFULL

TI Organic semiconductor recognition complex and system
IN Kiel, Johnathan L., Universal City, TX, United States
Bruno, John G., San Antonio, TX, United States
Parker, Jill E., Floresville, TX, United States
Alls, John L., San Antonio, TX, United States
Batishko, Charles R., Richland, WA, United States
Holwitt, Eric A., San Antonio, TX, United States
PA Conceptual Mind Works, Inc., San Antonio, TX, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6303316 B1 20011016
AI US 2000-608706 20000630 (9)
PRAI US 1999-142301P 19990702 (60)
US 2000-199620P 20000425 (60)
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Horlick, Kenneth R.
LREP Blakely, Sokoloff, Taylor & Zafman
CLMN Number of Claims: 62
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 31 Drawing Figure(s); 15 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 3322
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB In a recognition complex system, nucleic acid ligands comprising random DNA sequences are operatively coupled to an organic semiconductor and distributed so as to form an array of recognition complexes. When an unknown chemical or biological analyte is applied to the array, the electrical and/or photochemical properties of one or more of the recognition complexes are altered upon binding of the nucleic acid ligand to the analyte. The degree to which the electrical and/or photochemical properties change is a function of the affinity of the nucleic acid ligand sequence for the analyte. The electrical and photochemical changes associated with the array, as a whole, can be used as a unique signature to identify the analyte. In certain embodiments, an iterative process of selection and amplification of nucleic acid ligands that bind to the analyte can be used to generate a new array with greater affinity and specificity for a target analyte, or to produce one or more nucleic acid ligands with high binding affinity for an analyte. The present invention also provides methods for preparing nucleic acid ligands that bind with high affinity to an analyte and using such nucleic acid ligands to neutralize the analyte.

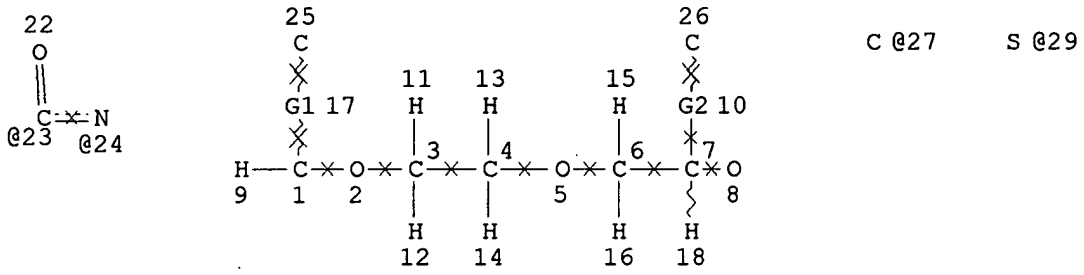
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L6 ANSWER 41 OF 41 USPATFULL on STN
AN 1999:63318 USPATFULL
TI **Polyether** nucleic acids
IN Segev, David, 10 Hagoren, 76804 Mazkeret Batya, Israel
PI US 5908845 19990601
AI US 1996-740516 19961030 (8)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Wilson, James O.
LREP Friedman, Mark M.
CLMN Number of Claims: 17
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1,14
DRWN 5 Drawing Figure(s); 4 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1394
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A compound comprising a **polyether backbone** bearing a plurality of ligands that are individually bound to **chiral carbon** atoms located within said **backbone**, at least one of said ligands including a moiety selected from the group consisting of a naturally occurring **nucleobase**, a **nucleobase** binding group and a DNA intercalator; a process of synthesizing the compound, monomers to be used in this process and their synthesis process and processes for using the compound in biochemistry and medicine.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=>

```
=> file reg; d stat que l26; d stat que l29
FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 11:23:26 ON 28 JUL 2004
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.
COPYRIGHT (C) 2004 American Chemical Society (ACS)

Property values tagged with IC are from the ZIC/VINITI data file
provided by InfoChem.

STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES:   27 JUL 2004  HIGHEST RN 717822-84-9
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES:  27 JUL 2004  HIGHEST RN 717822-84-9

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH MAY 21, 2004

  Please note that search-term pricing does apply when
  conducting SmartSELECT searches.

Crossover limits have been increased.  See HELP CROSSOVER for details.

Experimental and calculated property data are now available. For more
information enter HELP PROP at an arrow prompt in the file or refer
to the file summary sheet on the web at:
http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/DBSS/registryss.html

L12             SCR 1339
L24             STR
```



C @27 S @29

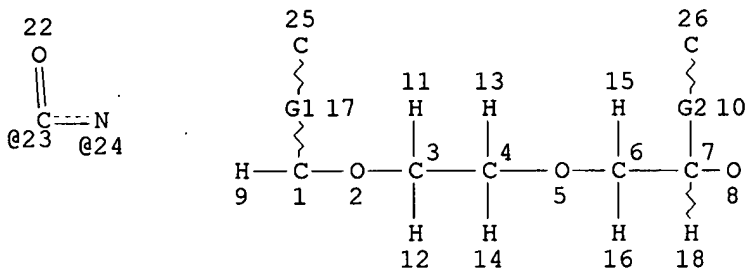
O @30 P @31 Se @32 N @28

```
VAR G1=27/28/29/30/31/23-1 24-25/32
VAR G2=27/28/29/30/31/23-7 24-26/32
NODE ATTRIBUTES:
NSPEC   IS RC     AT   1
NSPEC   IS RC     AT   2
NSPEC   IS RC     AT   3
NSPEC   IS RC     AT   4
NSPEC   IS RC     AT   5
NSPEC   IS RC     AT   6
NSPEC   IS RC     AT   7
NSPEC   IS RC     AT   8
NSPEC   IS RC     AT  23
NSPEC   IS RC     AT  24
NSPEC   IS RC     AT  27
NSPEC   IS RC     AT  28
NSPEC   IS RC     AT  29
```

Note: This structure encompasses where the components are part of a ring.

```
NSPEC   IS RC     AT  30
NSPEC   IS RC     AT  31
NSPEC   IS RC     AT  32
CONNECT IS E3  RC AT   1
CONNECT IS E3  RC AT   7
DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM
DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:
RING(S) ARE ISOLATED OR EMBEDDED
NUMBER OF NODES IS  29

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE
L26          39 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SSS FUL L24 AND L12

100.0% PROCESSED 339007 ITERATIONS                    39 ANSWERS
SEARCH TIME: 00.00.02
```

L7 SCR 1299
L27 STR



C @27 S @29

O @30 P @31 Se @32 N @28

Note: This structure encompasses where components are in chain formation.

```
VAR G1=27/28/29/30/31/23-1 24-25/32
VAR G2=27/28/29/30/31/23-7 24-26/32
NODE ATTRIBUTES:
CONNECT IS E3  RC AT   1
CONNECT IS E3  RC AT   7
DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM
DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:
RING(S) ARE ISOLATED OR EMBEDDED
NUMBER OF NODES IS  29

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE
L29          12 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SSS FUL L27 AND L7

100.0% PROCESSED 111676 ITERATIONS                    12 ANSWERS
SEARCH TIME: 00.00.01
```

```
=> file caplus; d que nos l30
FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:23:48 ON 28 JUL 2004
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.
COPYRIGHT (C) 2004 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)
```



```
FILE COVERS 1907 - 28 Jul 2004  VOL 141 ISS 5
FILE LAST UPDATED: 27 Jul 2004  (20040727/ED)
```

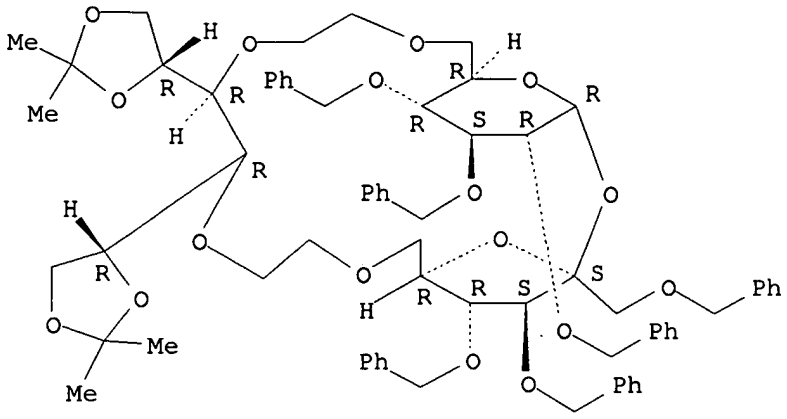
This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

```
L7              SCR 1299
L12             SCR 1339
L24             STR
L26          39 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SSS FUL L24 AND L12
L27             STR
L29          12 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SSS FUL L27 AND L7
L30          12 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L26 OR L29
```

```
=> d ibib ed ab hitstr l30 1-12

L30  ANSWER 1 OF 12  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:        2003:975726  CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:         140:146356
TITLE:                   Synthesis of macrocyclic derivatives containing a
                         sucrose unit
AUTHOR(S):               Jarosz, Slawomir; Listkowski, Arkadiusz
CORPORATE SOURCE:        Institute of Organic Chemistry, Polish Academy of
                         Sciences, Warsaw, Pol.
SOURCE:                  Journal of Carbohydrate Chemistry (2003), 22(7 & 8),
                         753-763
                         CODEN: JCACDM; ISSN: 0732-8303
PUBLISHER:               Marcel Dekker, Inc.
DOCUMENT TYPE:           Journal
LANGUAGE:                English
ED   Entered STN:  15 Dec 2003
AB   An efficient synthesis of 1',2,3,3',4,4'-hexa-O-benzylsucrose (48% from
     sucrose) is presented.  This diol was used for the preparation of crown
     ether-type analogs of various size macrocyclic rings with incorporated
     sucrose units.
IT   652990-17-5P
     RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT
     (Reactant or reagent)
```

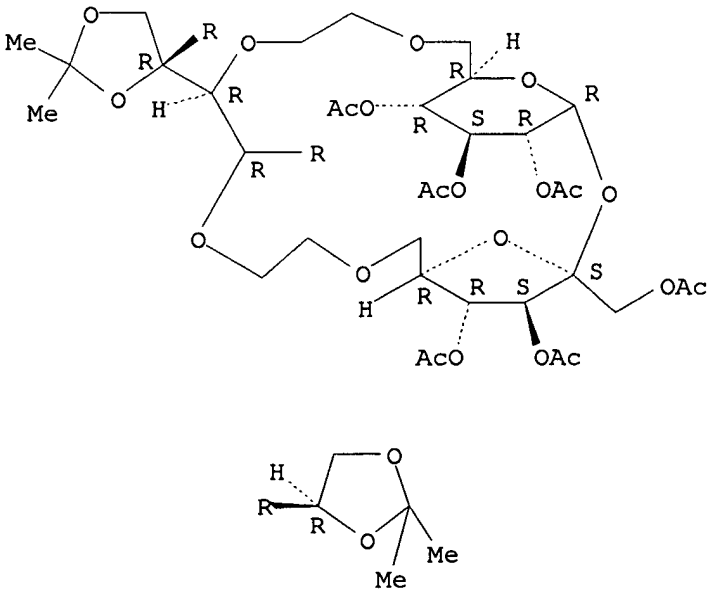
(preparation of crown ether-type analogs incorporating sucrose units)
RN 652990-17-5 CAPLUS
CN α-D-Glucopyranoside, 1,3,4-tris-O-(phenylmethyl)-β-D-fructofuranosyl 6,6'-O-[[1,2:5,6-bis-O-(1-methylethylidene)-D-mannitol-3,4-di-O-yl]di-2,1-ethanediyl]-2,3,4-tris-O-(phenylmethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).



IT **652990-26-6P**
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of crown ether-type analogs incorporating sucrose units)
RN 652990-26-6 CAPLUS
CN α-D-Glucopyranoside, 1,3,4-tri-O-acetyl-β-D-fructofuranosyl 6,6'-O-[[1,2:5,6-bis-O-(1-methylethylidene)-D-mannitol-3,4-di-O-yl]di-2,1-ethanediyl]-, triacetate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).



REFERENCE COUNT: 26 THERE ARE 26 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L30 ANSWER 2 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:487446 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:175719
TITLE: Glycosyltransferase activity can be modulated by small conformational changes of acceptor substrates
AUTHOR(S): Galan, M. Carmen; Venot, Andre P.; Boons, Geert-Jan
CORPORATE SOURCE: Complex Carbohydrate Research Center, University of Georgia, Athens, GA, 30602, USA
SOURCE: Biochemistry (2003), 42(28), 8522-8529
CODEN: BICHAW; ISSN: 0006-2960
PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
ED Entered STN: 27 Jun 2003
AB A range of N-acetyllactosamine derivs. (compds. 4-7) that have restricted mobilities around their glycosidic linkages have been employed to determine how small changes in conformational properties of an oligosaccharide acceptor affect catalytic efficiencies of glycosylations by α-2,6- and α-2,3-sialyltransferases and α-1,3-fucosyltransferases IV and VI. Restriction of conformational mobility was achieved by introducing tethers of different length and chemical composition between the C-6 and C-2' hydroxyl of LacNAc. Compound 4 is a 2',6-anhydro derivative which is highly constrained and can adopt only two unusual conformations at the LacNAc glycosidic linkage. Compound 5 is modified by a methylene acetal tether and can exist in a larger range of conformations; however, the Φ dihedral angle is restricted to values smaller than 30°, which are not entirely similar to min. energy conformations of LacNAc. The ethylene-tethered 6 can attain conformations in the relatively large energy plateau of LacNAc that include syn conformations A and B, whereas compound 7, which is modified by a methylamide tether, can only reside in the B-conformer. 2',6-Dimethoxy derivative 2 was employed to determine the effect of alkylation of the C-6 and C-2' hydroxyls of 5 and 6, whereas 3 was used to reveal the effects of the C-6 amide and C-2' alkylation of 7. The apparent kinetic parameters of transfer to the conformationally constrained 4-7 and reference compds. 1-3 catalyzed by α-2,6- and α-2,3-sialyltransferases and α-1,3-fucosyltransferases IV and VI were determined, and the results correlated with their conformational properties. The data for 4-6 showed that each enzyme recognizes N-acetyllactosamine in a low min. energy conformation. A small change in conformational properties such as in compound 5 resulted in a significant loss of catalytic activity. Larger conformational changes such as in compound 4 abolished all activity of the sialyltransferases, whereas the fucosyltransferases showed some activity, albeit very low. The kinetic data for compds. 4 and 5 demonstrate clearly that different glycosyltransferases respond differently to conformational changes, and the fucosyltransferases lost less activity than the sialyltransferases. Correlating apparent kinetic parameters of conformationally constrained 6 and 7 and their reference compds. 2 and 3 further supports the fact that different enzymes respond differently and indicates that sialyltransferases and fucosyltransferases recognize N-acetyllactosamine in a different conformation. Collectively, the data presented here indicate that small conformational changes of an oligosaccharide acceptor induced by, for example, the protein structure can be employed to modulate

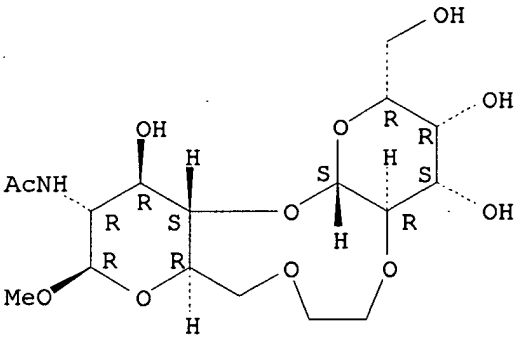
the patterns of protein glycosylation.

IT **440345-37-9**
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study)
(acceptor substrate; small conformational changes of acetyllactosamine-based acceptor substrates in relation to recognition by sialyltransferases and fucosyltransferases)

RN 440345-37-9 CAPLUS

CN β-D-Glucopyranoside, methyl 2-(acetylamino)-2-deoxy-2',6-O-1,2-ethanediyl-4-O-β-D-galactopyranosyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



REFERENCE COUNT: 69 THERE ARE 69 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L30 ANSWER 3 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:595034 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:151580
TITLE: Oligonucleotide analogs containing linked bases, methods for their synthesis, and their use in modulating gene expression and treatment of diseases
INVENTOR(S): Segev, David
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Bio-Rad Laboratories, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 148 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002061110	A2	20020808	WO 2002-IL83	20020129
WO 2002061110	A3	20030206		
WO 2002061110	C1	20031120		

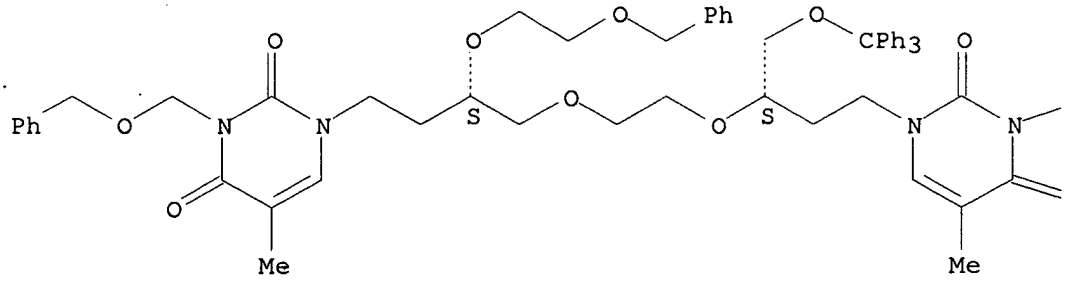
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH,

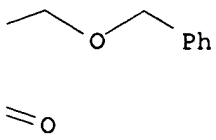
CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR,
BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
US 2003191074 A1 20031009 US 2002-57928 20020129
EP 1363640 A2 20031126 EP 2002-711178 20020129
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2001-264308P P 20010129
WO 2002-IL83 W 20020129
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 137:151580
ED Entered STN: 09 Aug 2002
AB Nucleic acid and oligonucleotide analogs containing nucleobases attached to chiral carbons in the backbone and containing ≥1 paris of adjacent nucleobases covalently linked together are disclosed. The backbone may be a polyether, e.g., PEG, or polyether derivs. such as poly(ether-thioether), poly(ether-sulfone), and poly(ether-sulfoxide). Linked dimer building blocks and methods for their synthesis as well as methods for solution or solid phase synthesis of the oligo- and polynucleotide analogs are disclosed. The analogs may be used to modulate gene expression and to treat diseases. Thus, the solution phase and solid phase synthesis of PEG-linked oligo-T was demonstrated. The synthesis of a thymidine-linked thymidine dimer with PEG backbone was also shown.
IT **445377-48-0P 445377-54-8DP**, conjugates with Wang resin
445377-56-0P 445377-58-2P 445377-60-6P
445377-62-8P 445377-73-1P 445377-74-2P
445377-75-3P 445377-76-4P 445377-77-5P
445377-80-0P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(oligonucleotide analogs containing linked bases, methods for their synthesis, and their use in modulating gene expression and treatment of diseases)
RN 445377-48-0 CAPLUS
CN 2,4(1H,3H)-Pyrimidinedione, 1-[(3S,9S)-9-[2-[3,4-dihydro-5-methyl-2,4-dioxo-3-[(phenylmethoxy)methyl]-1(2H)-pyrimidinyl]ethyl]-14-phenyl-3-[(triphenylmethoxy)methyl]-4,7,10,13-tetraoxatetradec-1-yl]-5-methyl-3-[(phenylmethoxy)methyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



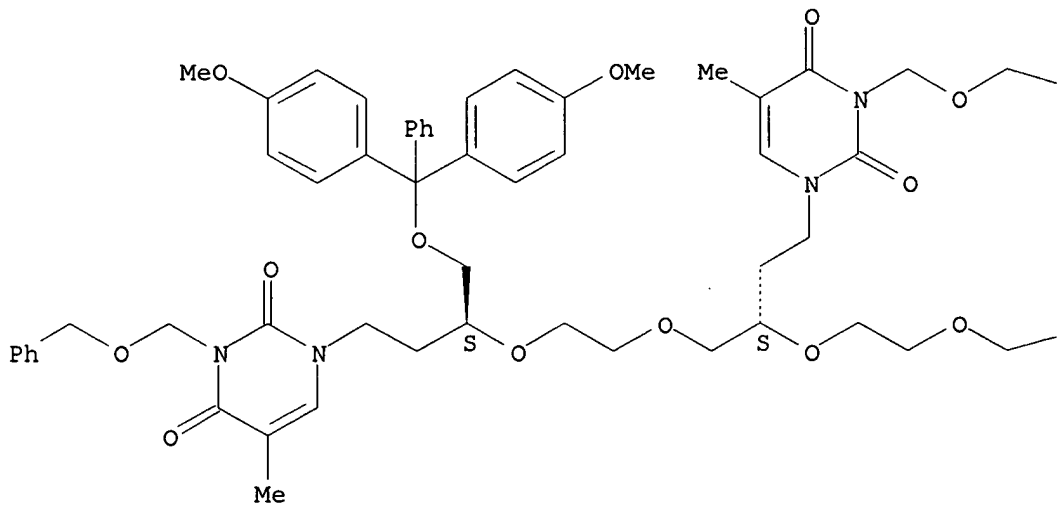
PAGE 1-B



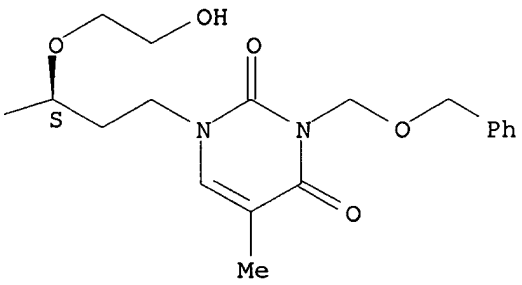
RN 445377-54-8 CAPLUS
CN 2,4(1H,3H)-Pyrimidinedione, 1,1'-[(3S,9S,15S)-3-[[bis(4-methoxyphenyl)phenylmethoxy]methyl]-9-[2-[3,4-dihydro-5-methyl-2,4-dioxo-3-[(phenylmethoxy)methyl]-1(2H)-pyrimidinyl]ethyl]-15-(2-hydroxyethoxy)-4,7,10,13-tetraoxaheptadecane-1,17-diyl]bis[5-methyl-3-[(phenylmethoxy)methyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



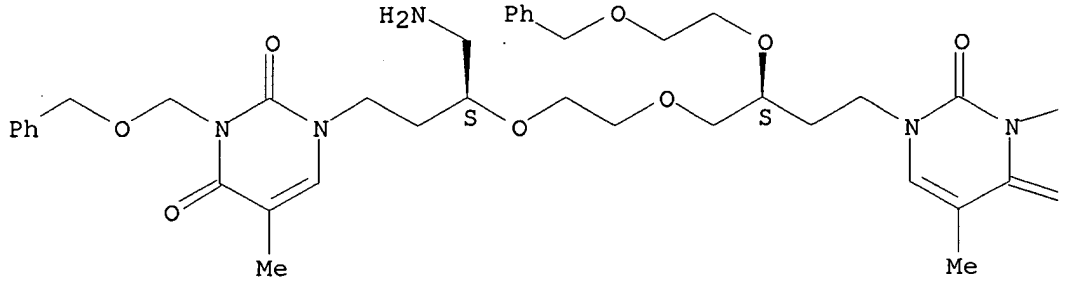
PAGE 1-B



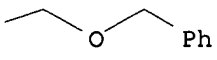
RN 445377-56-0 CAPLUS
CN 2,4(1H,3H)-Pyrimidinedione, 1-[(3S,9S)-3-(aminomethyl)-9-[2-[3,4-dihydro-5-methyl-2,4-dioxo-3-[(phenylmethoxy)methyl]-1(2H)-pyrimidinyl]ethyl]-14-phenyl-4,7,10,13-tetraoxatetradec-1-yl]-5-methyl-3-[(phenylmethoxy)methyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



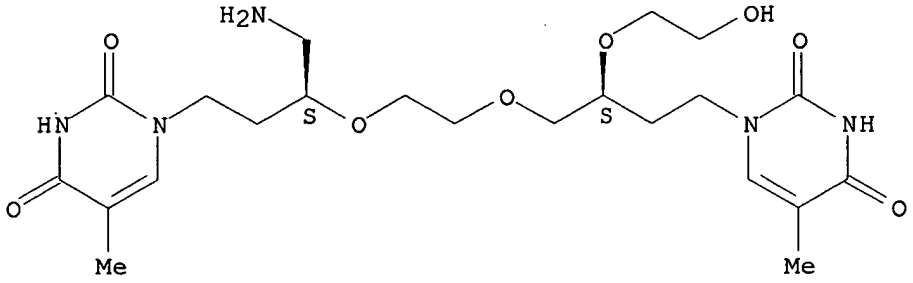
PAGE 1-B



RN 445377-58-2 CAPLUS
CN 2,4(1H,3H)-Pyrimidinedione, 1-[(3S)-4-amino-3-[2-[(2S)-4-(3,4-dihydro-5-methyl-2,4-dioxo-1(2H)-pyrimidinyl)-2-(2-hydroxyethoxy)butoxy]ethoxy]butyl

]-5-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

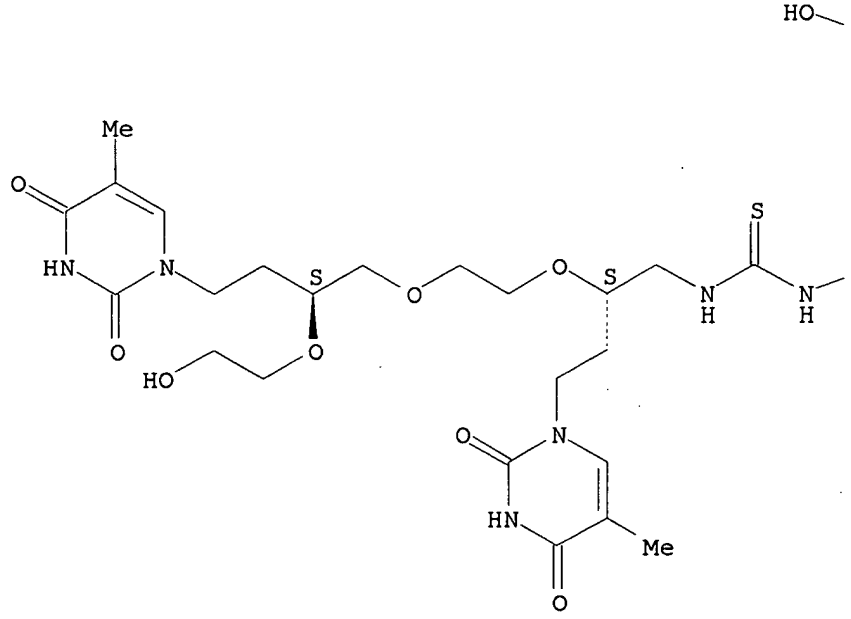
Absolute stereochemistry.



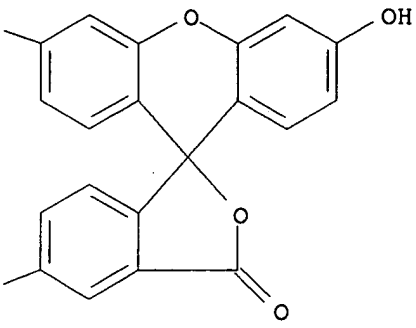
RN 445377-60-6 CAPLUS
CN 5,8,11-Trioxa-2-azatridecanethioamide, 4,10-bis[2-(3,4-dihydro-5-methyl-2,4-dioxo-1(2H)-pyrimidinyl)ethyl]-N-(3',6'-dihydroxy-3-oxospiro[isobenzofuran-1(3H),9'-[9H]xanthen]-5-yl)-13-hydroxy-, (4S,10S)-(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



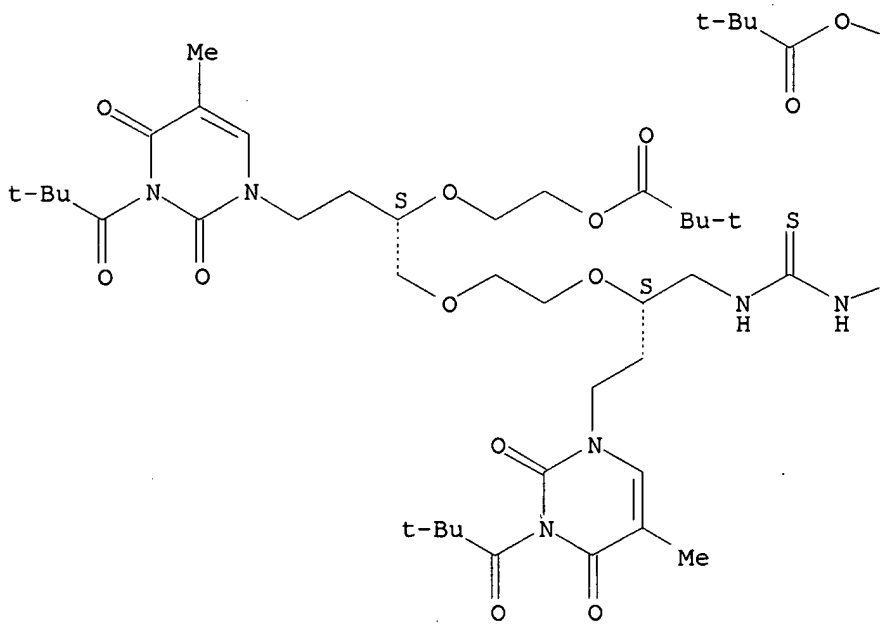
PAGE 1-B



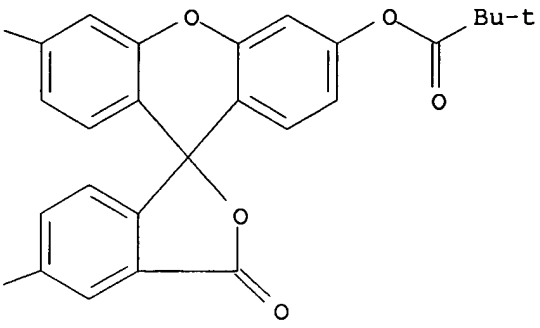
RN 445377-62-8 CAPLUS
CN Propanoic acid, 2,2-dimethyl-, 5-[[(4S,10S)-4,10-bis[2-[3-(2,2-dimethyl-1-oxopropyl)-3,4-dihydro-5-methyl-2,4-dioxo-1(2H)-pyrimidinyl]ethyl]-16,16-dimethyl-15-oxo-1-thioxo-5,8,11,14-tetraoxa-2-azaheptadec-1-yl]amino]-3-oxospiro[isobenzofuran-1(3H),9'-[9H]xanthene]-3',6'-diyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



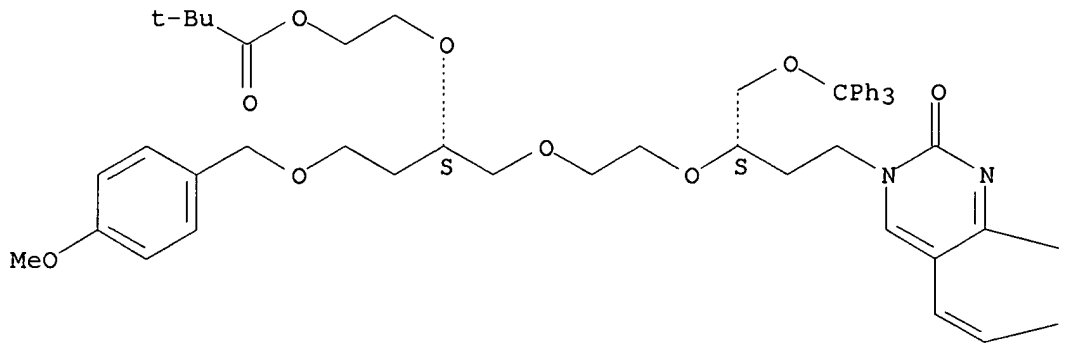
PAGE 1-B



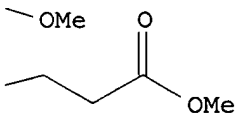
RN 445377-73-1 CAPLUS
CN 4-Pentenoic acid, 5-[1,2-dihydro-4-methoxy-1-[(3S,9S)-9-[2-[(4-methoxyphenyl)methoxy]ethyl]-15,15-dimethyl-14-oxo-3-[(triphenylmethoxy)methyl]-4,7,10,13-tetraoxahexadec-1-yl]-2-oxo-5-pyrimidinyl]-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.
Double bond geometry unknown.

PAGE 1-A

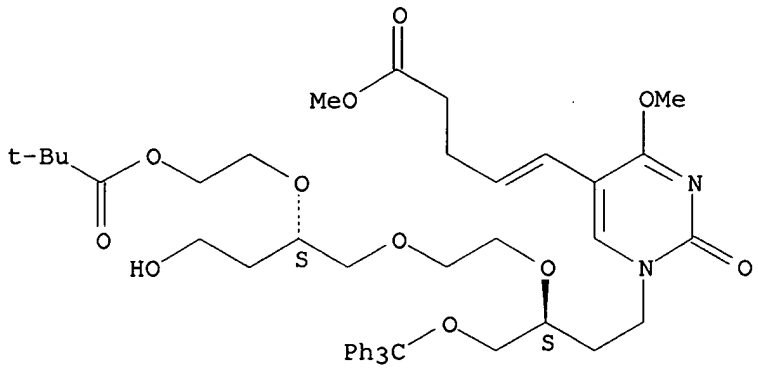


PAGE 1-B



RN 445377-74-2 CAPLUS
CN 4-Pentenoic acid, 5-[1,2-dihydro-1-[(3S,9S)-9-(2-hydroxyethyl)-15,15-dimethyl-14-oxo-3-[(triphenylmethoxy)methyl]-4,7,10,13-tetraoxahexadec-1-yl]-4-methoxy-2-oxo-5-pyrimidinyl]-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

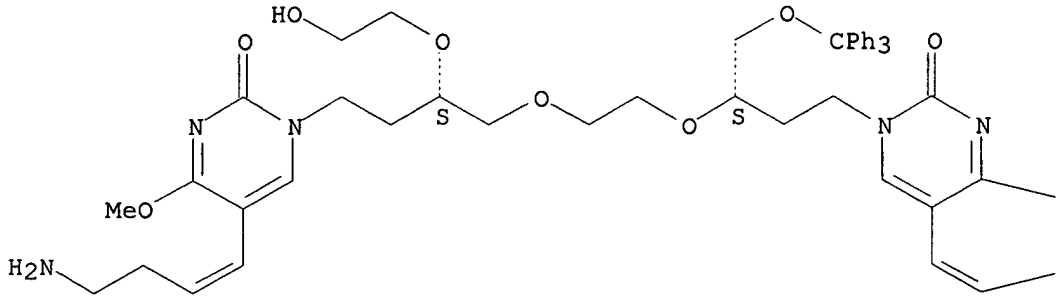
Absolute stereochemistry.
Double bond geometry unknown.



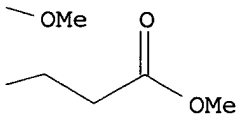
RN 445377-75-3 CAPLUS
CN 4-Pentenoic acid, 5-[1-[(3S)-3-[2-[(2S)-4-[5-(4-amino-1-butenyl)-4-methoxy-2-oxo-1(2H)-pyrimidinyl]-2-(2-hydroxyethoxy)butoxy]ethoxy]-4-(triphenylmethoxy)butyl]-1,2-dihydro-4-methoxy-2-oxo-5-pyrimidinyl]-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.
Double bond geometry unknown.

PAGE 1-A

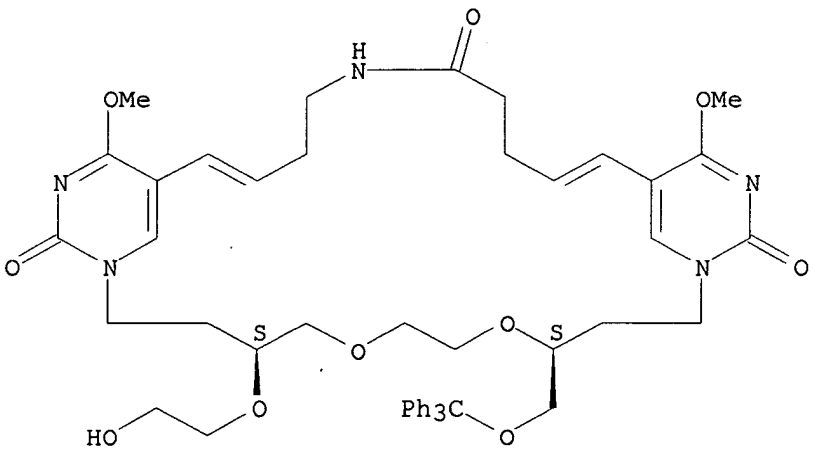


PAGE 1-B



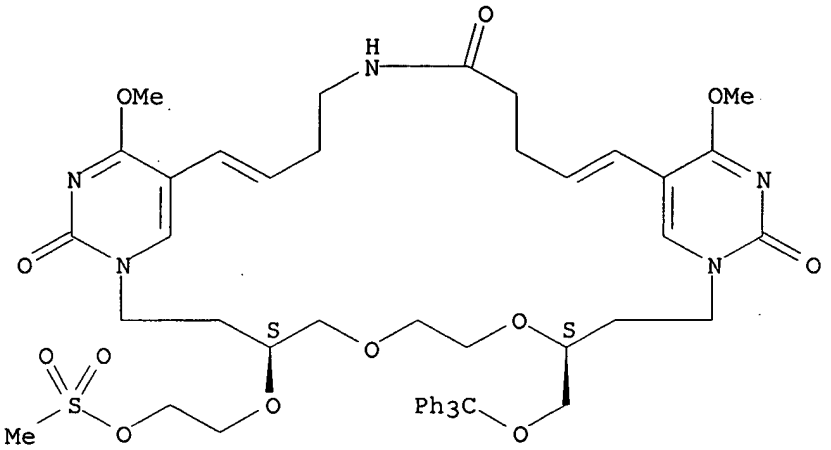
RN 445377-76-4 CAPLUS
CN 20,23-Dioxa-6,14,16,28,30-pentaazatricyclo[26.3.1.112,16]tritriaconta-1(32),2,10,12(33),13,30-hexaene-7,15,29-trione, 25-(2-hydroxyethoxy)-13,31-dimethoxy-19-[(triphenylmethoxy)methyl]-, (19S,25S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.
Double bond geometry unknown.



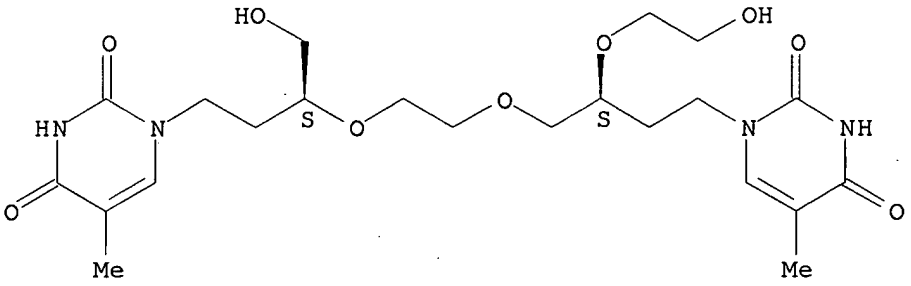
RN 445377-77-5 CAPLUS
CN 20,23-Dioxa-6,14,16,28,30-pentaazatricyclo[26.3.1.112,16]tritriaconta-1(32),2,10,12(33),13,30-hexaene-7,15,29-trione, 13,31-dimethoxy-25-[2-[(methylsulfonyl)oxy]ethoxy]-19-[(triphenylmethoxy)methyl]-, (19S,25S)-(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.
Double bond geometry unknown.



RN 445377-80-0 CAPLUS
CN 2,4(1H,3H)-Pyrimidinedione, 1-[(3S)-3-[2-[(2S)-4-(3,4-dihydro-5-methyl-2,4-dioxo-1(2H)-pyrimidinyl)-2-(2-hydroxyethoxy)butoxy]ethoxy]-4-hydroxybutyl]-5-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L30 ANSWER 4 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:332738 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:75139
TITLE: α-(2,6)-Sialyltransferase-catalyzed sialylations of conformationally constrained oligosaccharides
AUTHOR(S): Galan, M. Carmen; Venot, Andre P.; Glushka, John; Imberty, Anne; Boons, Geert-Jan
CORPORATE SOURCE: Complex Carbohydrate Research Center, University of Georgia, Athens, GA, 30602, USA
SOURCE: Journal of the American Chemical Society (2002), 124(21), 5964-5973
CODEN: JACSAT; ISSN: 0002-7863
PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 137:75139
ED Entered STN: 05 May 2002
AB It is demonstrated that conformationally restricted oligosaccharides can act as acceptors for glycosyltransferases. Correlation of the

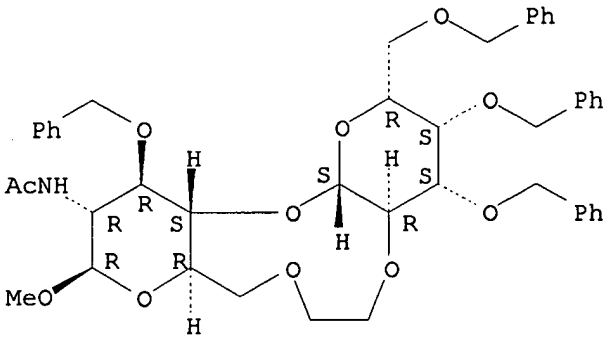
conformational properties of N-acetyl lactosamine (Galβ(1-4)GlcNAc, LacNAc) and several preorganized derivs. with the corresponding apparent kinetic parameters of rat liver α-(2,6)-sialyltransferase-catalyzed sialylations revealed that this enzyme recognizes LacNAc in a low energy conformation. Furthermore, small variations in the conformational properties of the acceptors resulted in large differences in catalytic efficiency. Collectively, the authors' data suggest that preorganization of acceptors in conformations that are favorable for recognition by a transferase may improve catalytic efficiencies.

IT **440345-46-0P**
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(intermediate; preparation of conformationally constrained acetyllactosamine analogs and sialylation by α-(2,6)-sialyltransferase)

RN 440345-46-0 CAPLUS

CN β-D-Glucopyranoside, methyl 2-(acetylamino)-2-deoxy-2',6-O-1,2-ethanediyl-3-O-(phenylmethyl)-4-O-[3,4,6-tris-O-(phenylmethyl)-β-D-galactopyranosyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

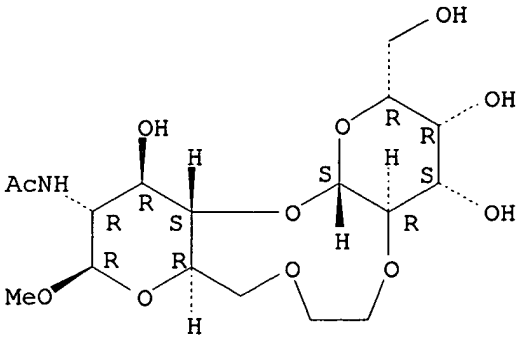


IT **440345-37-9P**
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)
(product/conformationally constrained analog; preparation of conformationally constrained acetyllactosamine analogs and sialylation by α-(2,6)-sialyltransferase)

RN 440345-37-9 CAPLUS

CN β-D-Glucopyranoside, methyl 2-(acetylamino)-2-deoxy-2',6-O-1,2-ethanediyl-4-O-β-D-galactopyranosyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

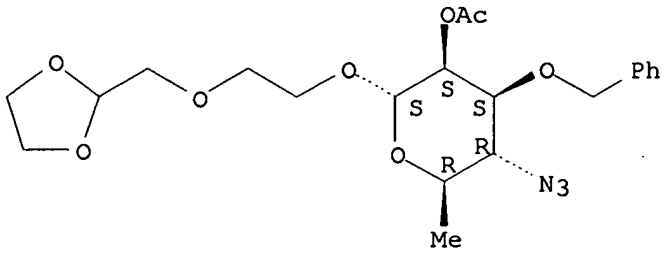
Absolute stereochemistry.



REFERENCE COUNT: 48 THERE ARE 48 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

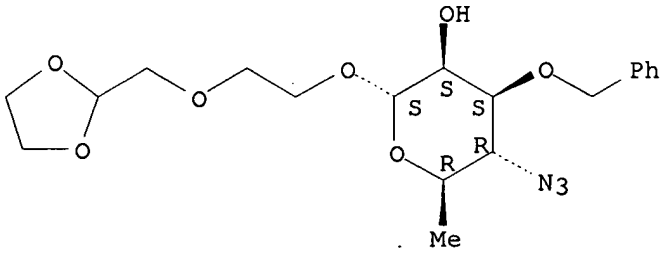
L30 ANSWER 5 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:796315 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:125306
TITLE: Synthesis of the Vibrio cholerae O1 Ogawa and Inaba terminal disaccharides with dioxolane-type spacers and their coupling to proteins
AUTHOR(S): Ariosa-Alvarez, Alina; Arencibia-Mohar, Adriana; Madrazo-Alonso, Odalys; Garcia-Imia, Luis; Sierra-Gonzalez, Gustavo; Verez-Bencomo, Vicente
CORPORATE SOURCE: Laboratory of Synthetic Antigens, Facultad de Quimica, Universidad de La Habana, Ciudad Habana, 10400, Cuba
SOURCE: Journal of Carbohydrate Chemistry (1998), 17(9), 1307-1320
CODEN: JCACDM; ISSN: 0732-8303
PUBLISHER: Marcel Dekker, Inc.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
ED Entered STN: 22 Dec 1998
AB The disaccharide, which corresponds to the terminal fragment of the Vibrio cholerae O1 LPS, was prepared starting from the corresponding trichloroacetimidate derivative of the monosaccharide in the presence of trimethylsilyl triflate. After selective reduction of the azido group, the reaction with 2,4-di-O-acetyl-3-deoxy-L-glycero-tetronic acid in the presence of EEDQ afforded the corresponding amides. The cleavage of dioxolane protecting group followed by careful deacetylation and coupling with Bovine Serum Albumin or Meningococcal Outer Membrane Protein in the presence of sodium cyanoborohydride gave the corresponding neoglycoconjugates.
IT **219838-60-5P 219838-63-8P 219838-65-0P**
219838-68-3P 219838-70-7P 219838-72-9P
219838-74-1P 219838-75-2P 219838-76-3P
219838-77-4P 219838-78-5P 219838-79-6P
219838-80-9P 219838-85-4P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation of Vibrio cholerae terminal disaccharides with dioxolane-type spacers and their coupling to proteins)
RN 219838-60-5 CAPLUS
CN α-D-Mannopyranoside, 2-(1,3-dioxolan-2-ylmethoxy)ethyl 4-azido-4,6-dideoxy-3-O-(phenylmethyl)-, 2-acetate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).



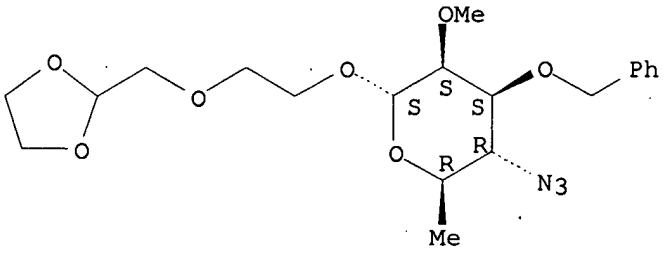
RN 219838-63-8 CAPLUS
CN α-D-Mannopyranoside, 2-(1,3-dioxolan-2-ylmethoxy)ethyl 4-azido-4,6-dideoxy-3-O-(phenylmethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



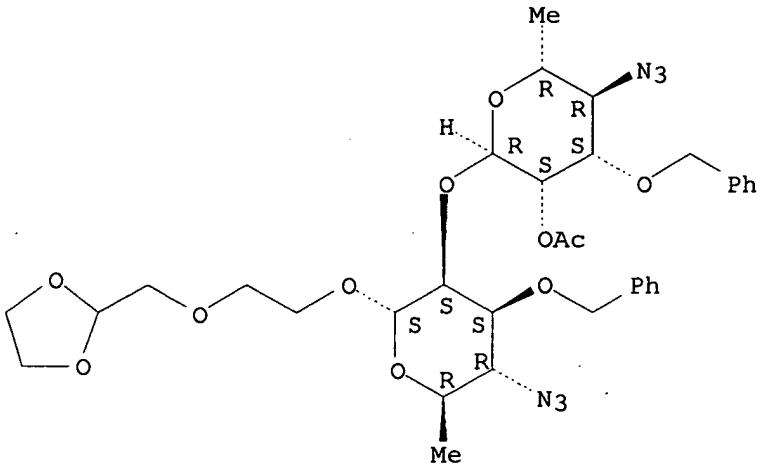
RN 219838-65-0 CAPLUS
CN α-D-Mannopyranoside, 2-(1,3-dioxolan-2-ylmethoxy)ethyl 4-azido-4,6-dideoxy-2-O-methyl-3-O-(phenylmethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).



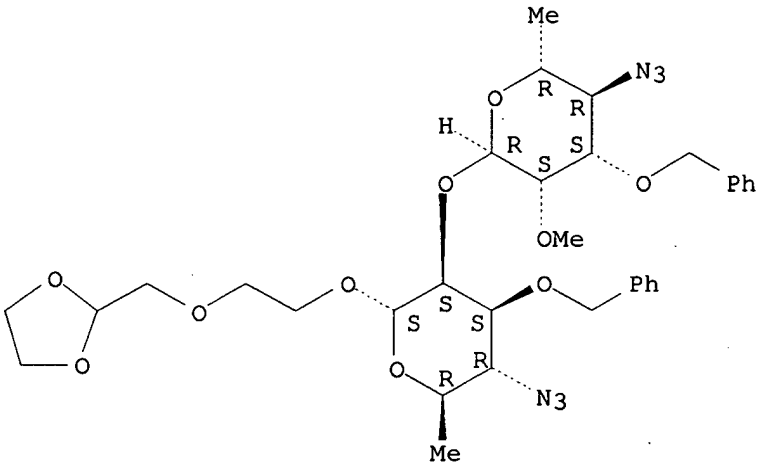
RN 219838-68-3 CAPLUS
CN α-D-Mannopyranoside, 2-(1,3-dioxolan-2-ylmethoxy)ethyl 2-O-[2-O-acetyl-4-azido-4,6-dideoxy-3-O-(phenylmethyl)-α-D-mannopyranosyl]-4-azido-4,6-dideoxy-3-O-(phenylmethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).



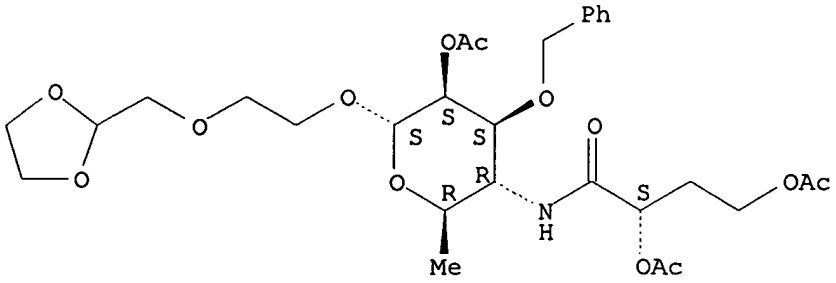
RN 219838-70-7 CAPLUS
CN α-D-Mannopyranoside, 2-(1,3-dioxolan-2-ylmethoxy)ethyl 4-azido-2-O-[4-azido-4,6-dideoxy-2-O-methyl-3-O-(phenylmethyl)-α-D-mannopyranosyl]-4,6-dideoxy-3-O-(phenylmethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).



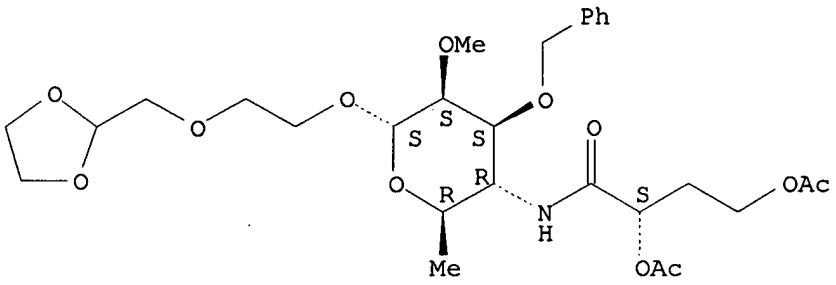
RN 219838-72-9 CAPLUS
CN α-D-Mannopyranoside, 2-(1,3-dioxolan-2-ylmethoxy)ethyl 4-[[(2S)-2,4-bis(acetyloxy)-1-oxobutyl]amino]-4,6-dideoxy-3-O-(phenylmethyl)-, 2-acetate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).



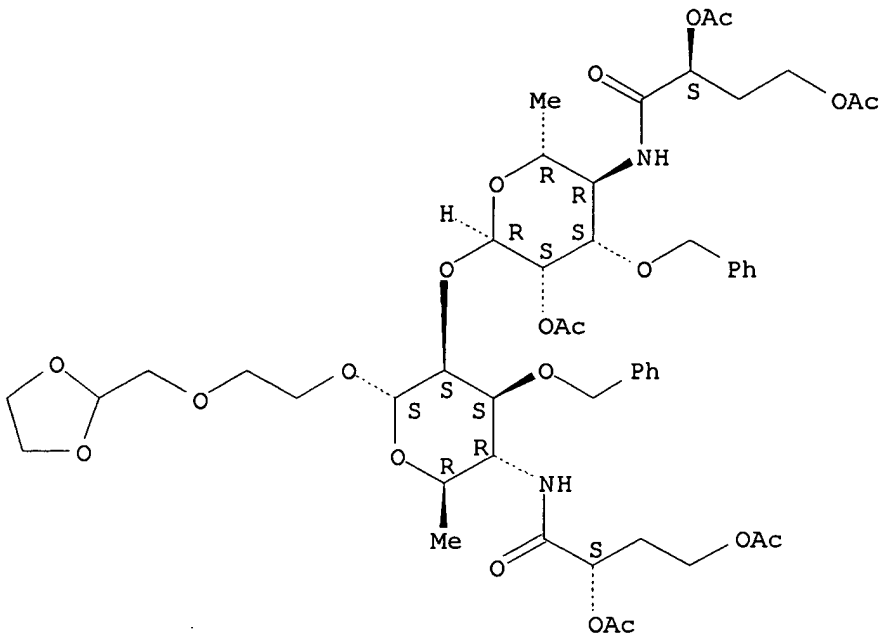
RN 219838-74-1 CAPLUS
CN α-D-Mannopyranoside, 2-(1,3-dioxolan-2-ylmethoxy)ethyl 4-[[(2S)-2,4-bis(acetyloxy)-1-oxobutyl]amino]-4,6-dideoxy-2-O-methyl-3-O-(phenylmethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).



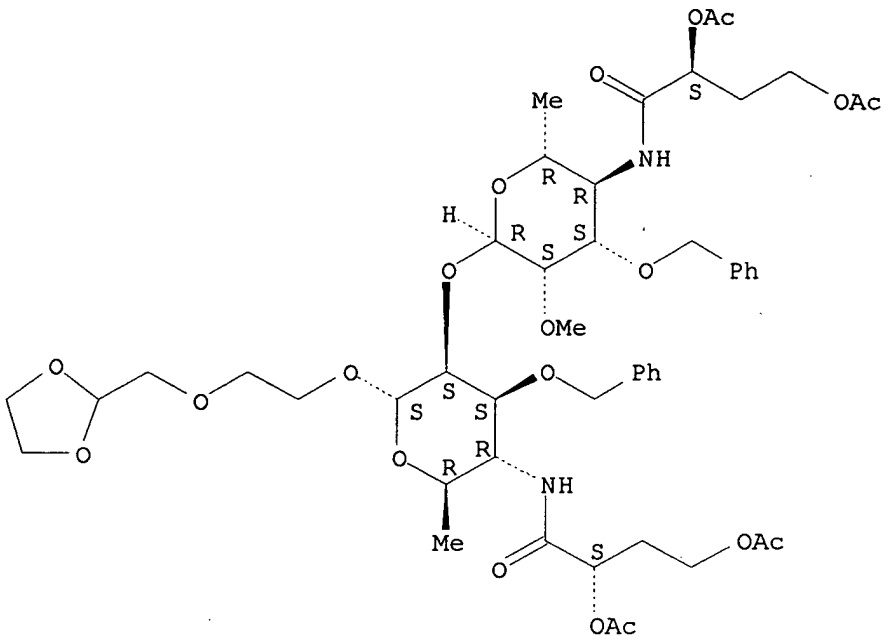
RN 219838-75-2 CAPLUS
CN α-D-Mannopyranoside, 2-(1,3-dioxolan-2-ylmethoxy)ethyl 2-O-[2-O-acetyl-4-[[(2S)-2,4-bis(acetyloxy)-1-oxobutyl]amino]-4,6-dideoxy-3-O-(phenylmethyl)-α-D-mannopyranosyl]-4-[[(2S)-2,4-bis(acetyloxy)-1-oxobutyl]amino]-4,6-dideoxy-3-O-(phenylmethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).



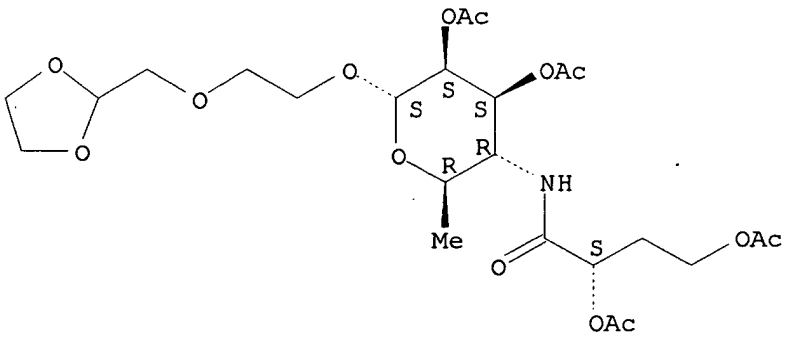
RN 219838-76-3 CAPLUS
CN α-D-Mannopyranoside, 2-(1,3-dioxolan-2-ylmethoxy)ethyl 4-[[(2S)-2,4-bis(acetyloxy)-1-oxobutyl]amino]-2-O-[4-[[(2S)-2,4-bis(acetyloxy)-1-oxobutyl]amino]-4,6-dideoxy-2-O-methyl-3-O-(phenylmethyl)-α-D-mannopyranosyl]-4,6-dideoxy-3-O-(phenylmethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).



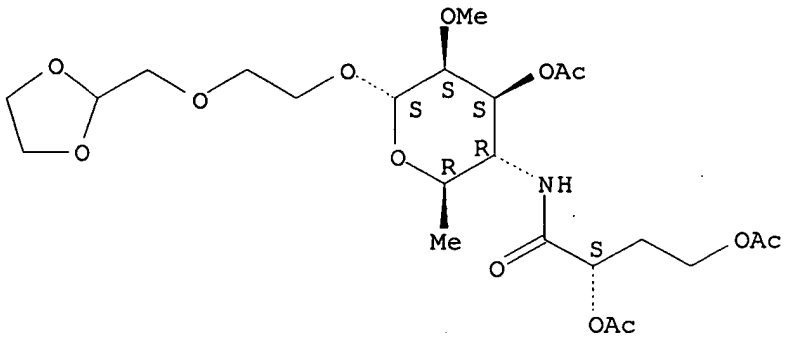
RN 219838-77-4 CAPLUS
CN α-D-Mannopyranoside, 2-(1,3-dioxolan-2-ylmethoxy)ethyl 4-[[(2S)-2,4-bis(acetyloxy)-1-oxobutyl]amino]-4,6-dideoxy-, 2,3-diacetate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).



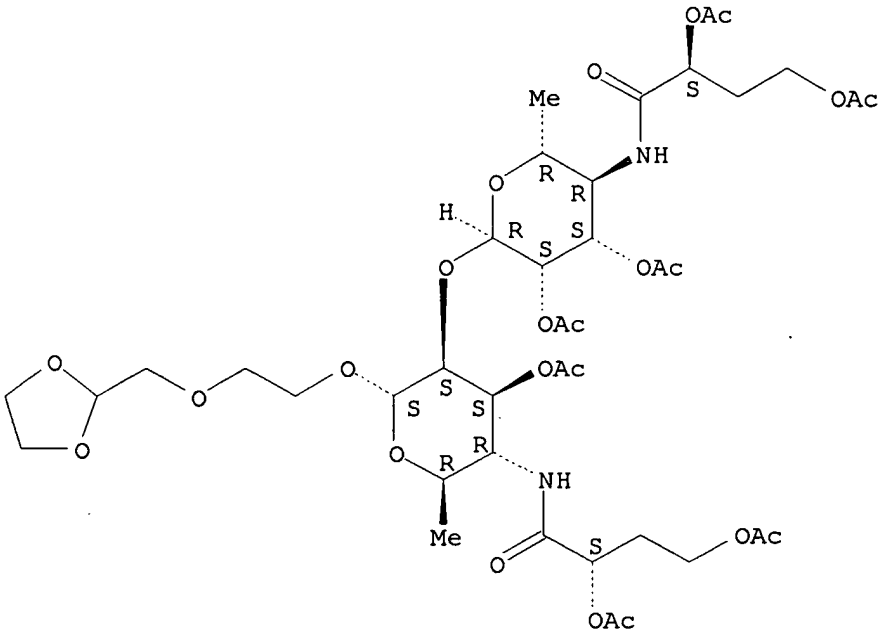
RN 219838-78-5 CAPLUS
CN α-D-Mannopyranoside, 2-(1,3-dioxolan-2-ylmethoxy)ethyl 4-[[(2S)-2,4-bis(acetyloxy)-1-oxobutyl]amino]-4,6-dideoxy-2-O-methyl-, 3-acetate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).



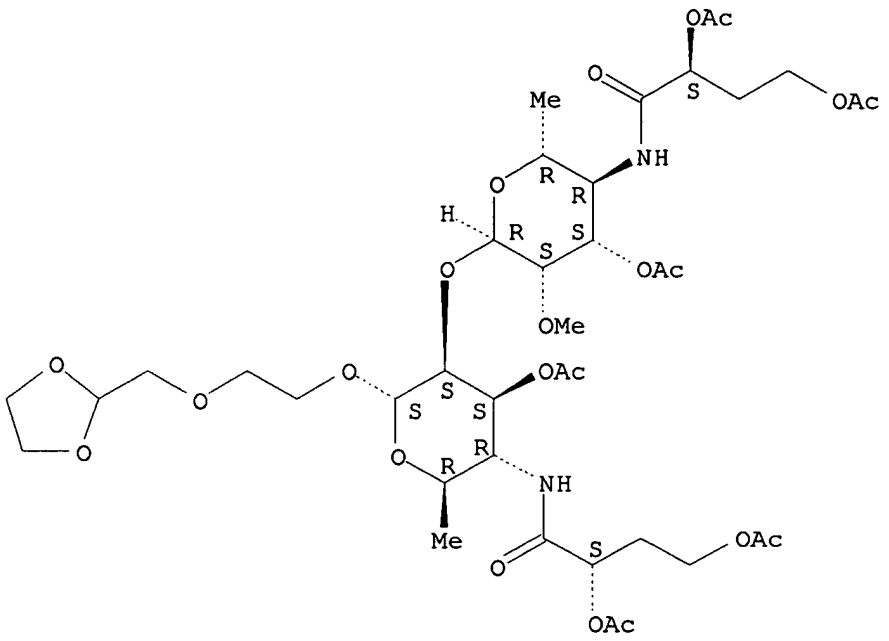
RN 219838-79-6 CAPLUS
CN α-D-Mannopyranoside, 2-(1,3-dioxolan-2-ylmethoxy)ethyl 4-[[(2S)-2,4-bis(acetyloxy)-1-oxobutyl]amino]-4,6-dideoxy-2-O-[2,3-di-O-acetyl-4-[[(2S)-2,4-bis(acetyloxy)-1-oxobutyl]amino]-4,6-dideoxy-α-D-mannopyranosyl]-, 3-acetate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).



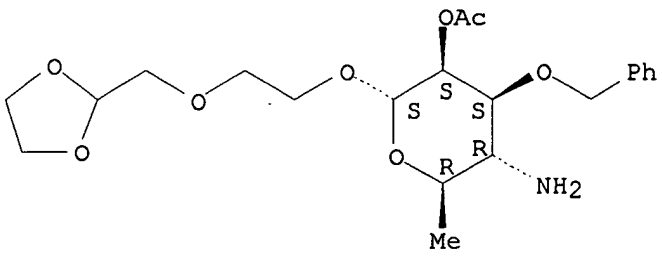
RN 219838-80-9 CAPLUS
CN α-D-Mannopyranoside, 2-(1,3-dioxolan-2-ylmethoxy)ethyl 2-O-[3-O-acetyl-4-[[(2S)-2,4-bis(acetyloxy)-1-oxobutyl]amino]-4,6-dideoxy-2-O-methyl-α-D-mannopyranosyl]-4-[[(2S)-2,4-bis(acetyloxy)-1-oxobutyl]amino]-4,6-dideoxy-, 3-acetate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).



RN 219838-85-4 CAPLUS
CN α-D-Mannopyranoside, 2-(1,3-dioxolan-2-ylmethoxy)ethyl 4-amino-4,6-dideoxy-3-O-(phenylmethyl)-, 2-acetate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



REFERENCE COUNT: 25 THERE ARE 25 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L30 ANSWER 6 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:237097 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:270796
TITLE: Synthesis of human blood group A trisaccharide with a dioxolane-type spacer
AUTHOR(S): Alaez, C.; Campos, M. T.; Verez, V.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Universidad de La Habana, Cuba
SOURCE: Revista Cubana de Quimica (1997), 9(1), 11-16
CODEN: RCQUE7; ISSN: 0258-5995
PUBLISHER: Universidad de Oriente
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Spanish
ED Entered STN: 27 Apr 1998

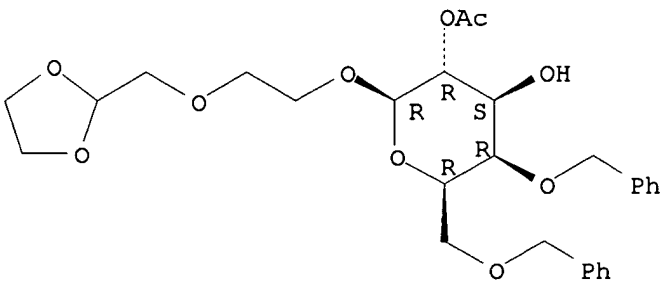
AB The trisaccharide 3-O-(2-deoxy-2-acetamido-α-D-galactopyranosyl)-2-O-(α-L-fucopyranosyl)-β-D-galactopyranoside was synthesized as a glycoside of a spacer which has a terminal aldehyde group protected as a dioxolane. The more significant features in this synthesis are the use of a central galactose derivative with the possibility of extension at either of the two positions. Furthermore, the trichloroacetimidate method was used for the establishment of the two α-glycosidic bonds. The trisaccharide was coupled with the proteins BSA and KLH for immunol. studies.

IT **169209-27-2P 205593-85-7P 205593-87-9P**
205593-88-0P 205593-89-1P 205593-90-4P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(synthesis of human blood group A trisaccharide with dioxolane-type spacer)

RN 169209-27-2 CAPLUS

CN β-D-Galactopyranoside, 2-(1,3-dioxolan-2-ylmethoxy)ethyl 4,6-bis-O-(phenylmethyl)-, 2-acetate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

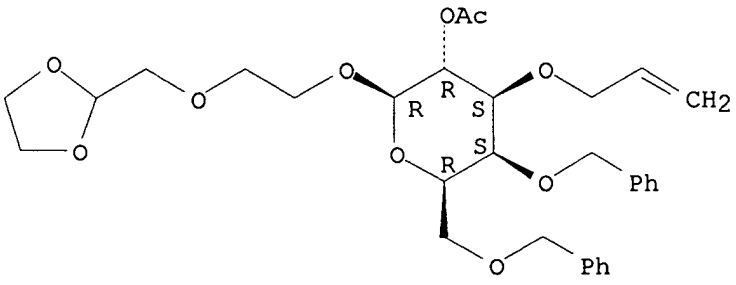
Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).



RN 205593-85-7 CAPLUS

CN β-D-Galactopyranoside, 2-(1,3-dioxolan-2-ylmethoxy)ethyl 4,6-bis-O-(phenylmethyl)-3-O-2-propenyl-, acetate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

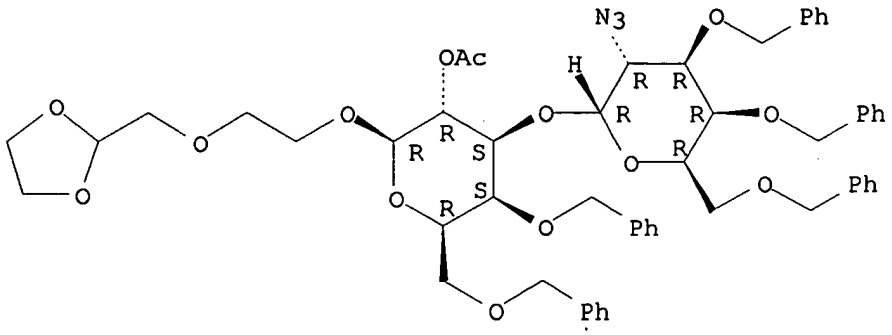
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 205593-87-9 CAPLUS

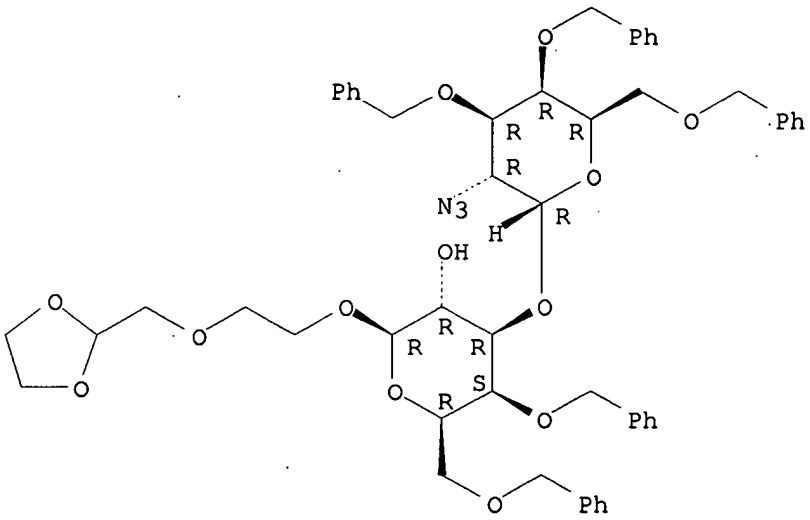
CN β-D-Galactopyranoside, 2-(1,3-dioxolan-2-ylmethoxy)ethyl 3-O-[2-azido-2-deoxy-3,4,6-tris-O-(phenylmethyl)-α-D-galactopyranosyl]-4,6-bis-O-(phenylmethyl)-, 2-acetate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).



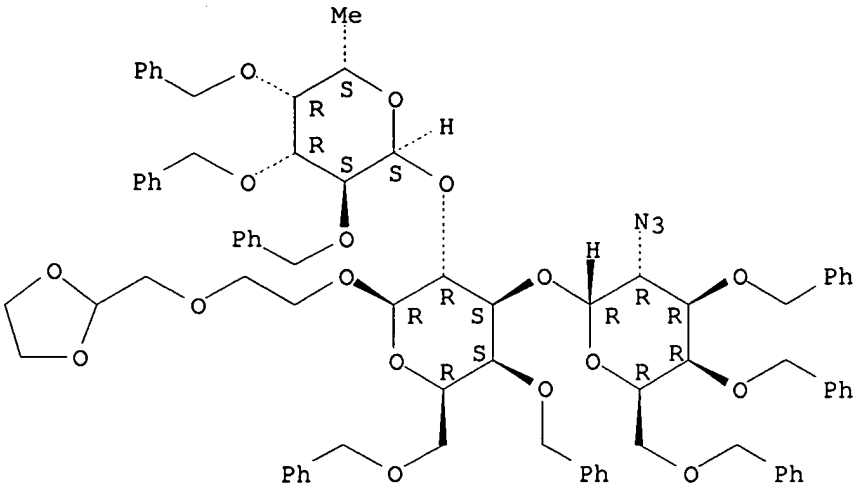
RN 205593-88-0 CAPLUS
CN β-D-Galactopyranoside, 2-(1,3-dioxolan-2-ylmethoxy)ethyl 3-O-[2-azido-2-deoxy-3,4,6-tris-O-(phenylmethyl)-α-D-galactopyranosyl]-4,6-bis-O-(phenylmethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



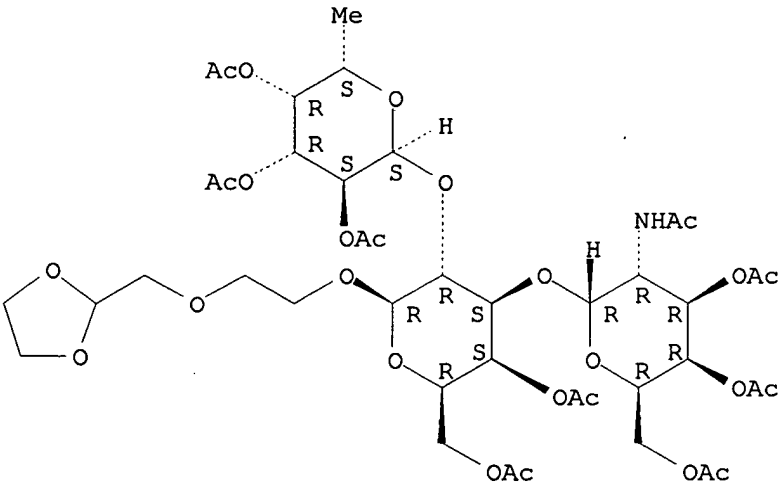
RN 205593-89-1 CAPLUS
CN β-D-Galactopyranoside, 2-(1,3-dioxolan-2-ylmethoxy)ethyl O-2-azido-2-deoxy-3,4,6-tris-O-(phenylmethyl)-α-D-galactopyranosyl-(1→3)-O-[6-deoxy-2,3,4-tris-O-(phenylmethyl)-α-L-galactopyranosyl-(1→2)]-4,6-bis-O-(phenylmethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).



RN 205593-90-4 CAPLUS
CN β-D-Galactopyranoside, 2-(1,3-dioxolan-2-ylmethoxy)ethyl O-3,4,6-tri-O-acetyl-2-(acetylamino)-2-deoxy-α-D-galactopyranosyl-(1→3)-O-[2,3,4-tri-O-acetyl-6-deoxy-α-L-galactopyranosyl-(1→2)]-, 4,6-diacetate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



REFERENCE COUNT: 22 THERE ARE 22 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L30 ANSWER 7 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:155387 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:317660
TITLE: Synthesis of the trisaccharide α-L-Rha-(1-2)-α-L-Rha-(1-2)-α-L-Rha with a dioxolane-type spacer-arm
AUTHOR(S): Palomino, Julio C. Castro; Rensoli, Marylin Hernandez; Bencomo, Vicente Verez

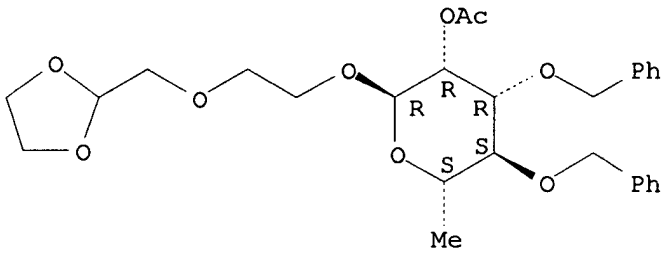
CORPORATE SOURCE: Lab. Synthetic Antigens, Universidad de la Habana, Havana, 10400, Cuba
SOURCE: Journal of Carbohydrate Chemistry (1996), 15(2), 137-46
CODEN: JCACDM; ISSN: 0732-8303
PUBLISHER: Dekker
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
ED Entered STN: 16 Mar 1996

AB Rhamnose-containing trisaccharide I with a dioxolane-type spacer was obtained by using the trichloroacetamidate method in all of the glycosidation steps. After deprotection, the trisaccharide was coupled to BSA or KLH by reductive amination of the spacer aldehyde group.

IT **176168-83-5P 176168-84-6P 176168-86-8P 176168-87-9P**
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(synthesis of trisaccharide with a dioxolane-type spacer-arm)

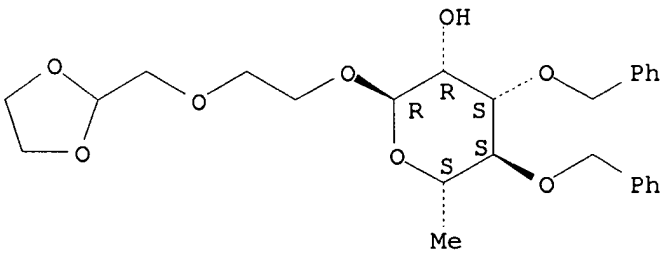
RN 176168-83-5 CAPLUS
CN α-L-Mannopyranoside, 2-(1,3-dioxolan-2-ylmethoxy)ethyl 6-deoxy-3,4-bis-O-(phenylmethyl)-, acetate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).



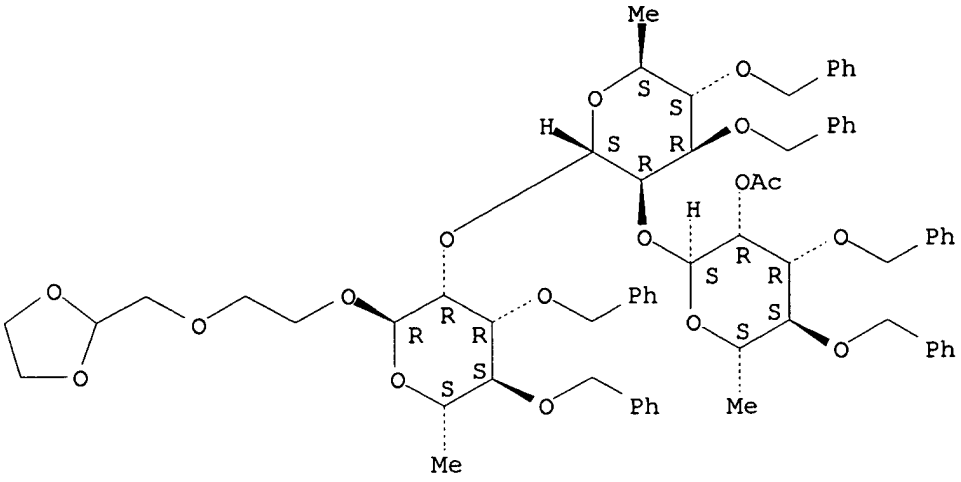
RN 176168-84-6 CAPLUS
CN α-L-Mannopyranoside, 2-(1,3-dioxolan-2-ylmethoxy)ethyl 6-deoxy-3,4-bis-O-(phenylmethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).



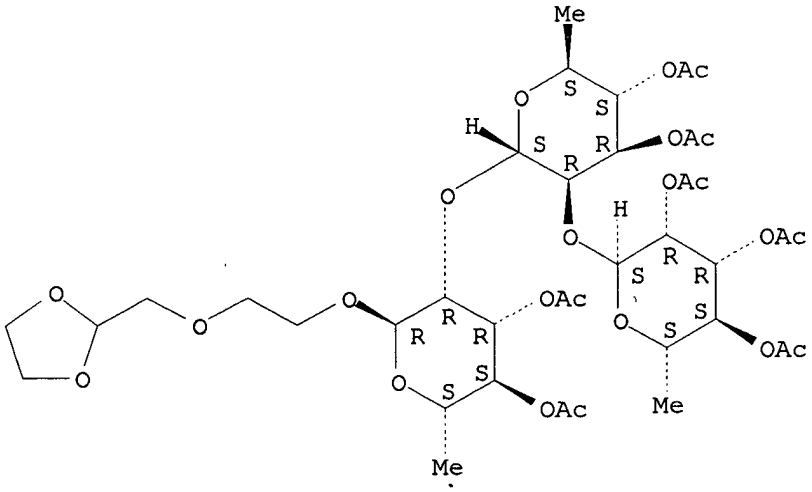
RN 176168-86-8 CAPLUS
CN α-L-Mannopyranoside, 2-(1,3-dioxolan-2-ylmethoxy)ethyl O-2-O-acetyl-6-deoxy-3,4-bis-O-(phenylmethyl)-α-L-mannopyranosyl-(1→2)-O-6-deoxy-3,4-bis-O-(phenylmethyl)-α-L-mannopyranosyl-(1→2)-6-deoxy-3,4-bis-O-(phenylmethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).



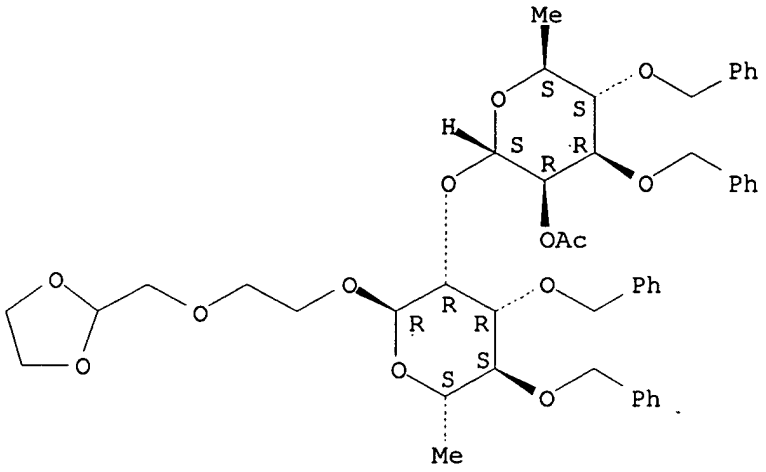
RN 176168-87-9 CAPLUS
CN α-L-Mannopyranoside, 2-(1,3-dioxolan-2-ylmethoxy)ethyl O-2,3,4-tri-O-acetyl-6-deoxy-α-L-mannopyranosyl-(1→2)-O-3,4-di-O-acetyl-6-deoxy-α-L-mannopyranosyl-(1→2)-6-deoxy-, diacetate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).



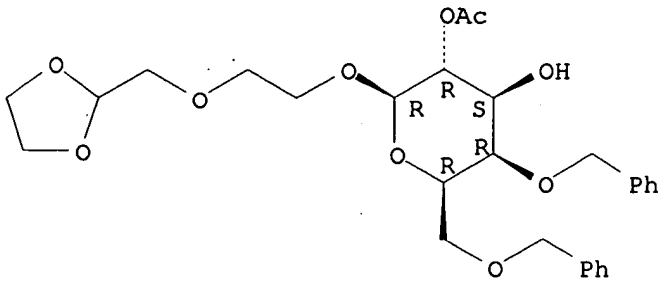
IT **176168-85-7P**
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(synthesis of trisaccharide with a dioxolane-type spacer-arm)
RN 176168-85-7 CAPLUS
CN α-L-Mannopyranoside, 2-(1,3-dioxolan-2-ylmethoxy)ethyl 2-O-[2-O-acetyl-6-deoxy-3,4-bis-O-(phenylmethyl)-α-L-mannopyranosyl]-6-deoxy-3,4-bis-O-(phenylmethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).



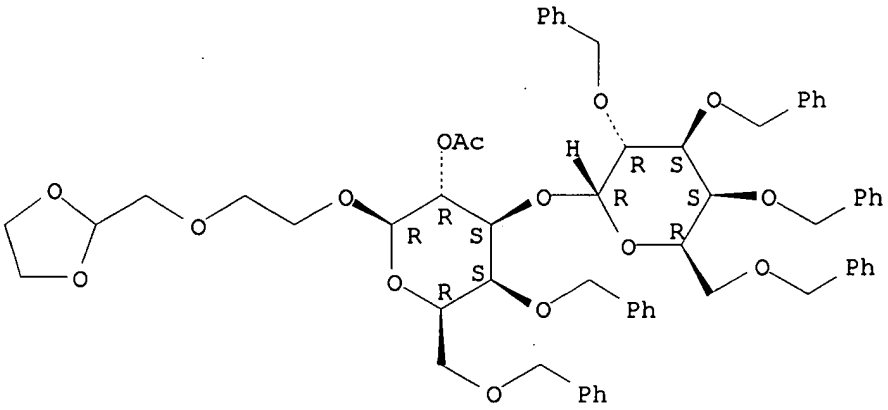
L30 ANSWER 8 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:776594 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 123:253928
TITLE: Human blood group B trisaccharide. Synthesis, characterization, and use in the generation and selection of monoclonal antibodies with a known specificity
AUTHOR(S): Campos, Maria T.; Alaez, Carlos; Sarracent, Jorge; Rodriguez, Juan C.; Herrera, Mario; Bencomo, Antonio; Verez Bencomo, Vicente
CORPORATE SOURCE: Facultad de Quimica, Universidad de la Habana, Havana, 10400, Cuba
SOURCE: Biotecnologia Aplicada (1995), 12(1), 36-41
CODEN: BTAPEP; ISSN: 0864-4551
PUBLISHER: Sociedad Iberolatinoamericana de Biotecnologia Aplicada a la Salud
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
ED Entered STN: 06 Sep 1995
AB The trisaccharide specific for human blood group B was obtained as a glycoside of 8-hydroxy-3,6-dioxaoctanal. A new galactose intermediate was developed for chain extension at O-2 or O-3 in either sequence. The use of trichloroacetimidates as glycosyl donors for the establishment of the two α-glycosidic linkages was also noteworthy. Human blood group B trisaccharide coupled to KLH was used to induce high anti-B titer in balb-c mice for the production of anti-B monoclonal antibodies. The hybridomas were selected by their reaction with the trisaccharide and by their specific agglutination of B erythrocytes. The monoclonal antibody LAGS-B-03 thus selected displayed excellent parameters as a blood-typing reagent.
IT **169209-27-2P 169209-28-3P 169209-29-4P 169209-30-7P**
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation and reaction of in human blood group B trisaccharide preparation)
RN 169209-27-2 CAPLUS
CN β-D-Galactopyranoside, 2-(1,3-dioxolan-2-ylmethoxy)ethyl 4,6-bis-O-(phenylmethyl)-, 2-acetate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).



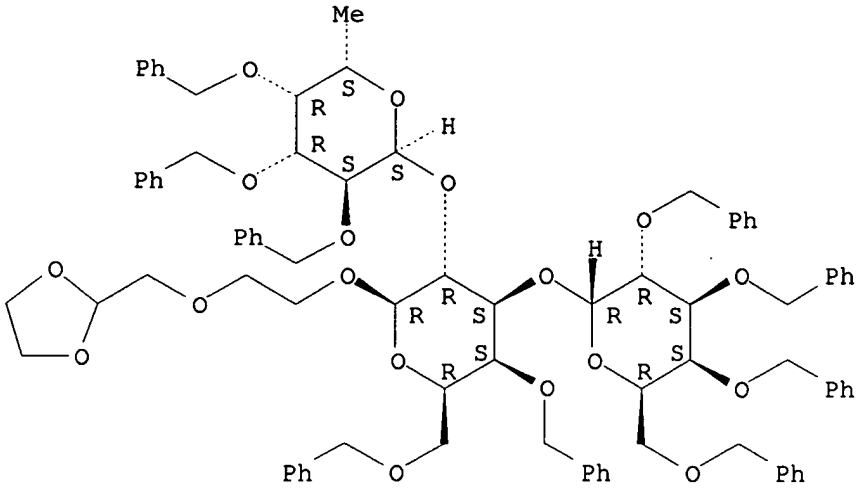
RN 169209-28-3 CAPLUS
CN β-D-Galactopyranoside, 2-(1,3-dioxolan-2-ylmethoxy)ethyl 4,6-bis-O-(phenylmethyl)-3-O-[2,3,4,6-tetrakis-O-(phenylmethyl)-α-D-galactopyranosyl]-, acetate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



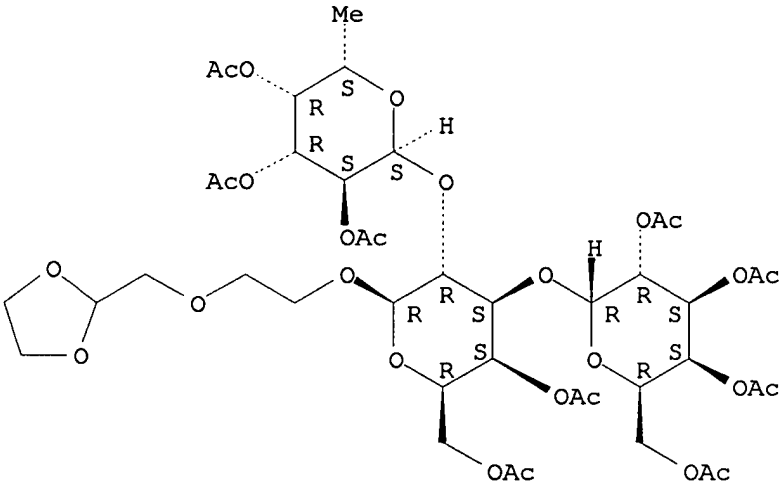
RN 169209-29-4 CAPLUS
CN β-D-Galactopyranoside, 2-(1,3-dioxolan-2-ylmethoxy)ethyl O-6-deoxy-2,3,4-tris-O-(phenylmethyl)-α-L-galactopyranosyl-(1→2)-O-[2,3,4,6-tetrakis-O-(phenylmethyl)-α-D-galactopyranosyl-(1→3)]-4,6-bis-O-(phenylmethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 169209-30-7 CAPLUS
CN β-D-Galactopyranoside, 2-(1,3-dioxolan-2-ylmethoxy)ethyl O-2,3,4,6-tetra-O-acetyl-α-D-galactopyranosyl-(1→3)-O-[2,3,4-tri-O-acetyl-6-deoxy-α-L-galactopyranosyl-(1→2)]-, diacetate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

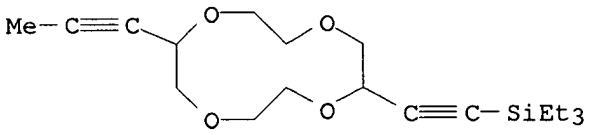


L30 ANSWER 9 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:497568 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 121:97568
TITLE: Crown compound polymers and solid electrolytes
INVENTOR(S): Soejima, Hiroshi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Mitsubishi Cable Industries, Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

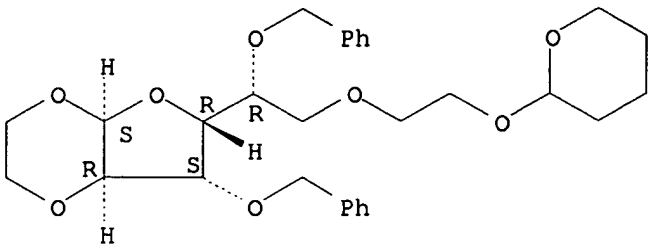
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 05331248	A2	19931214	JP 1992-164349	19920528

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1992-164349 19920528
ED Entered STN: 20 Aug 1994
AB The polymer is made from a crown ether compound containing polymerizing organic radical(s) and has a structure in which portions of polyether rings are arranged to a tunnel with the polymerized chains. The solid electrolyte is made of a mixture of the polymer with electrolyte(s) and an optional hydrogel.
IT **156446-22-9**
RL: USES (Uses)
(polymers from, with tunnel structures, for solid electrolytes)
RN 156446-22-9 CAPLUS
CN Silane, triethyl[[8-(1-propynyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraoxacyclododec-2-yl]ethynyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



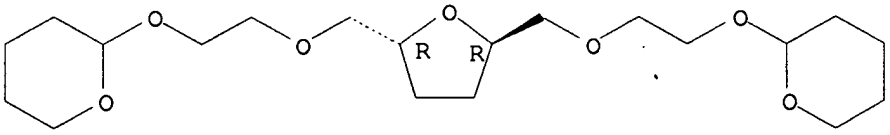
L30 ANSWER 10 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:98989 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 112:98989
TITLE: Preparation and mass-spectral analysis of O-hydroxyethyl derivatives of D-glucose
AUTHOR(S): Nagai, Katsuyuki; Honda, Atsuko; Kiho, Tadashi; Ukai, Shigeo; Tsuchiya, Teruo
CORPORATE SOURCE: Gifu Pharm. Univ., Gifu, 502, Japan
SOURCE: Carbohydrate Research (1989), 190(2), 165-80
CODEN: CRBRAT; ISSN: 0008-6215
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 112:98989
ED Entered STN: 18 Mar 1990
AB Various hydroxyethyl ethers of D-glucose were prepared in good yield by treating D-glucose derivs. with 2-bromoethyl tetrahydropyranyl ether in the presence of sodium hydride. The derived O-(hydroxyethyl)-D-glucitol acetates exhibited characteristic mass-spectral fragments. The furanose and pyranose forms of 1,2-O-ethylene-D-glucose derived from 2-O-(2-hydroxyethyl)-D-glucose were identified by mass-spectral anal.
IT **125365-33-5P**
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation, spectra, and debenzylation of)
RN 125365-33-5 CAPLUS
CN α-D-Glucofuranose, 1,2-O-1,2-ethanediyl-3,5-bis-O-(phenylmethyl)-6-O-[2-[(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-2-yl)oxy]ethyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



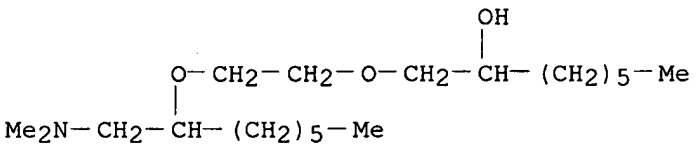
L30 ANSWER 11 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1986:424250 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 105:24250
TITLE: Synthesis of chiral 18-crown-6 derivatives and dibenzocrown ethers incorporating trans-tetrahydrofuran-2,5-diylbis(methylene) units of known absolute configuration
AUTHOR(S): Naemura, Koichiro; Ebashi, Iwao; Matsuda, Atsushi
CORPORATE SOURCE: Fac. Eng. Sci., Osaka Univ., Osaka, 560, Japan
SOURCE: Bulletin of the Chemical Society of Japan (1985), 58(10), 3057-8
CODEN: BCSJA8; ISSN: 0009-2673
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 105:24250
ED Entered STN: 26 Jul 1986
AB THF derivative I was used as a chiral diethylene glycol unit for the synthesis of 18-crown-6 derivs. II, III, and IV and dibenzocrown ethers V (Z = CH2CH2, CH2CH2OCH2CH2). Thus, I was tosylated with tosyl chloride to give the o-mono- and O,O'-ditosylated derivs.; the ditosylated derivative was cyclized with tetraethylene glycol to give II. The abilities of the above crown ethers to extract alkali metal picrates were determined
IT **102775-01-9P**
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation and hydrolysis of)
RN 102775-01-9 CAPLUS
CN L-threo-Hexitol, 2,5-anhydro-3,4-dideoxy-1,6-bis-O-[2-[(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-2-yl)oxy]ethyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L30 ANSWER 12 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1969:87397 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 70:87397
TITLE: Reaction of 1,2-epoxyoctane and 2-dimethylaminoethanol
AUTHOR(S): Tobler, Erich
CORPORATE SOURCE: Res. and Develop. Dep., Union Carbide Corp, Chem., and

Plast., South Carleston, WV, USA
SOURCE: Helvetica Chimica Acta (1969), 52(2), 408-18
CODEN: HCACAV; ISSN: 0018-019X
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: German
ED Entered STN: 12 May 1984
AB 2-Dimethylamino-ethanol reacts with 1,2-epoxyoctane presumably via a H-bonded complex to form a quaternary ammonium compound which exhibits a fair stability at lower temps. At higher temps. the quaternary structure decompose with the resulting formation of a wide variety of products. Most of the products were identified and a mechanistic picture for their formation is presented. The main products of the reaction are 1-(β-dimethylaminoethoxy)-2-octanol (II) and 1-dimethylamino-2-octanol (I). the latter being formed according to several pathways concurrently with ethylene oxide, 2-methyl-4-hexyl-1,3-dioxolane, and 2-hexyl-1,4-dioxane. Some of the higher mol. weight products are secondary products resulting from the action of epoxide on the primary reaction products II and I. The relative amount on each product formed depends on the ratio of starting materials and reaction temperature In the presence of an addnl. hydroxylic solvent such as ethanol, the solvent enters also into the reaction.
IT **21875-82-1P**
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)
RN 21875-82-1 CAPLUS
CN 2-Octanol, 1-[2-[[1-[(dimethylamino)methyl]heptyl]oxy]ethoxy]- (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



=> => file caold; d que nos 131
FILE 'CAOLD' ENTERED AT 11:25:35 ON 28 JUL 2004

FILE COVERS 1907-1966
FILE LAST UPDATED: 01 May 1997 (19970501/UP)

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification. Title keywords, authors, patent assignees, and patent information, e.g., patent numbers, are now searchable from 1907-1966. TIFF images of CA abstracts printed between 1907-1966 are available in the PAGE display formats.

This file supports REG1stRY for direct browsing and searching of all substance data from the REGISTRY file. Enter HELP FIRST for more information.

```
L7              SCR 1299
L12             SCR 1339
L24             STR
L26          39 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SSS FUL L24 AND L12
L27             STR
L29          12 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SSS FUL L27 AND L7
L31           0 SEA FILE=CAOLD ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L26 OR L29


=> file home
FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 11:25:39 ON 28 JUL 2004

=>
```

This Page is Inserted by IFW Indexing and Scanning Operations and is not part of the Official Record

BEST AVAILABLE IMAGES

Defective images within this document are accurate representations of the original documents submitted by the applicant.

Defects in the images include but are not limited to the items checked:

- ☐ BLACK BORDERS
- ☐ IMAGE CUT OFF AT TOP, BOTTOM OR SIDES
- ☐ FADED TEXT OR DRAWING
- ☐ BLURRED OR ILLEGIBLE TEXT OR DRAWING
- ☐ SKEWED/SLANTED IMAGES
- ☐ COLOR OR BLACK AND WHITE PHOTOGRAPHS
- ☐ GRAY SCALE DOCUMENTS
- ☐ LINES OR MARKS ON ORIGINAL DOCUMENT
- ☑ REFERENCE(S) OR EXHIBIT(S) SUBMITTED ARE POOR QUALITY
- ☐ OTHER: _____

IMAGES ARE BEST AVAILABLE COPY.
As rescanning these documents will not correct the image problems checked, please do not report these problems to the IFW Image Problem Mailbox.